The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 102⅞, and closed at 102⅝

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11⅛; in Liverpool at 6 5-16.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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THE OLD-TIME DOLLAR

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Justice to the Debtor Class Demands It—Steady Effect of a Double Standard on the Measure of Values—Important Statistics on Monetary Circulation and the Production of the Precious Metals—Varying Ratios Between Gold and Silver and Varying Values of Each.

Hon Alexander H. Stephens:

DEAR SIR: Your support of the silver bill of the last congress met my hearty approval, and I know very many of your constituents who endorse your action and none who oppose it. The passage of a similar bill, promptly in the next congress, would promote not only the interests of the south and west, but of the whole country. The proposed law was based on those principles of political economy which you and your colleagues learned at their Alma Mater, and on that national good faith and honor which it is the earnest desire of Georgia to uphold and maintain.

The south and west are largely in debt to the north and east, not only for the annual purchases of their merchants, but for many millions of state and municipal obligations, and for hundreds of millions of railroad bonds. These debts were contracted when the currency was less valuable than it now is, and it is a great hardship to us to pay them at the present time, when the products of our soil and labor are depressed in price by being measured by a higher standard of value. The debts and their annual interest remain the same, while the price of our productions has been steadily declining To require us to pay in gold would still further enhance these burdens. And this double injury would be increased by a resumption in gold, as the new demand for two or three hundred millions of that metal would increase its value and depress commodities below their present level. The last would be a great injury and affect the sellers of cotton and grain most seriously. It differs entirely from the other two, which are caused by the appreciation of the paper currency, while this comes from the increased value of the standard coin by which our productions will be measured in the markets of the world.

THE ENGLISH FELT THIS SAME INJURY IN 1819,

when the law restoring payments in gold produced the most disastrous pressure in their history, and we will feel it if we follow their example.]

These three calamities to our section of the country would be equally severe on the great mass of the northern people. The creditors there are few and their debtors are many. The transfer in values by a resumption in gold would be for us—from the south and west to the north and east, but for them it would be from the multitude who are in debt to the owners of capital, who form a very small minority of the people. Every one who owes ten dollars to his grocer, or a hundred to his landlord, or a thousand for his homestead, would be compelled to pay in a more valuable dollar than he had promised, and would be wronged as well as damaged. The capitalist would be enriched by receiving more than his dues, and the debtor robbed to enlarge the rich man's treasures. In a government like ours, made by the people for the people, such an injury is utterly inconsistent with our institutions, and you showed yourself not only a friend of the south by opposing it, but also of your whole country

The silver bill did neither of these injuries. It favored neither the poor nor the rich, the north nor the south, the east nor the west, but permitted every one

TO PAY HIS DEBTS IN THE GREENBACKS,

in which they had been contracted, or in the silver dollar, which was the legal tender from the time of Washington to Grant. Silver is, indeed, for the last year, a trifle below greenbacks; but the new demand, which would be created by our dollar coinage, would enhance its value and bring it above the currency when the great majority of the present indebtedness was contracted, and but little below the present standard of greenbacks. So that the creditor class would not have more than was promised, nor the debtor pay any less.

These reasons for resuming in silver rather than in gold are so evident that they are appreciated everywhere and by all classes of people. But the silver bill had other recommendations to public favor which are of great importance. It would secure permanent uniformity of value to the currency far more than a resumption in gold, because it made both of the precious metals a legal tender, so that when gold shall be the cheaper metal, our principal currency would be gold, and when silver shall be the cheaper we will use that for our legal tender; and by this successive employment of the two metals we will come nearer to a steady, uniform, immutable standard of value than if we should have gold only or silver only.

This quality of a double legal tender is acknowledged by all economists. Professor Jevons, who favors the single gold standard, illustrates it by a diagram which presents the truth to the eye, so that every one, however unlettered, may be sure of its correctness, and be prevented from doubting or disbelieving it. But the reason of it is very simple. If by any cause, as the opening of new and rich mines, improvements in reducing the ores, or better machinery for raising and crushing the rocks in which the metal is imbedded, either of the two is cheapened, the use for this cheaper metal for currency raises its value, and by a new demand prevents it from declining as low as it would otherwise have done without this new use; and at the same time

THE DISUSE OF THE DEARER METAL

lessens the demand for it and prevents it from rising as high as it would otherwise have done; so that for both reasons, the standard which is in actual use, on account of the double tender law, is kept nearer the same identical value than if either was the sole legal standard. To this diagram of Prof. Jevons, and to this reason for the preference of a double unit of value, I will add an illustration to make it still more evident. If wheat and corn were both used for bread, the cost of this staff of life would be more uniform than if only one of these cereals were employed for this purpose. When the wheat harvest should fail the consumption would be transferred largely to corn; and when corn should happen to be dear the use of wheat would be increased. These changes of consumption would keep wheat from rising as high when it should be scarce as it would have done if it were the only material for bread, and corn from falling as low as it would have done by its comparative abundance. The transfer of demand from the dearer to the cheaper, whichever it may be, and whatever may be the cause of its lower value, lowers the price of the first and raises that of the second, so as to make the cost of living more nearly uniform in the varying harvests of these two products of the soil. In like manner, by using silver for our currency when it is cheap, and gold when it declines, the standard of value in actual use, first of one metal and then of the other, would be more nearly the same than if either gold or silver was exclusively employed. The successive changes from gold to silver and from silver to gold would be generally partial, as those of flour and meal for domestic uses, so as to cause little practical inconvenience; but they would be a real and effective balance-wheel which would govern and control the variations of value in the standard, and always to produce uniformity.

If any one should suppose that these changes in gold and in silver are slight, and that this modification of their fluctuations is unimportant, he would err very greatly. Although their values are more stable than those of any other commodity which is bought by human labor, neither of them is stable and immutable. A yard and a pound are the same to-day as yesterday, but values depend on human wants and desires, and

AN OUNCE OF GOLD OR OF SILVER

have neither the same purchasing power from day to day, nor the same relative value. When one of them is used as a standard we transfer all its changes to other commodities. In Calcutta silver is counted invariable, while gold and everything else change. In London silver and all other commodities are measured by gold, so that gold is regarded unchangeable. But in fact all change, and gold and silver with them at Calcutta and London and everywhere else. Since you have been a member of congress gold has fallen thirty or forty per cent. or more, and since the discovery of America it has declined much more than this. From the time of the Roman emperors both metals advanced until the sixteenth century, and since then they have declined so largely that they are not now worth one-fourth of their former value. Not merely in long periods of time, but in every year and for every day there is a change in their value and in their ratio to each other. Prof. Jevons has carefully examined these changes from 1797 to 1821, and found that gold, counted at 100 in 1797, rose in 1802 to 108, in 1807 declined to 103, in 1812 advanced to 123, in 1813 to 130, and in 1814 to 134, while in 1817 it had fallen to 103. Silver had similar fluctuations. In 1798 it was 100 and in 1801 it was 115, in 1813 and 1814 it was 133 and 123. All these changes were due to mere variations in the demand and not in the supply. In 1850 gold declined largely because of the increased production, and in the last four years it has advanced because of a new demand.

The changes in the ratio of the two metals are much better known than the changes of either, because where one is employed for the standard unit, the other is always quoted in the market as merchandise. The variation in the rates is much less than that of either metal, as both might change without any alteration in their ratio. In 1792 our congress established the rates of fifteen to one for our dollar, and this was above rather than below the commercial rate. At Hamburg the average of the quotations for the fifty years from 1741 to 1790, was 14 74, and for the decade from 1781 to 1790 it was 14 76, while the English mint rate of 15 21, by its high valuation of gold, drove silver, in this period, almost completely from the British circulation. But the ratio of fifteen to one did not remain above the market prices because of the

TROUBLES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The demand for hoarding, and for fugitive travellers, and for the military chest, for all which purposes gold is more suitable than silver, raised the rate so that the average for the decade from 1791 to 1800 was 15 42. In 1802, before "the peace of Amiens, it was 16 26, and in the following year fell to 15 04" The renewal of war raised it again, so that the average from 1801 to 1810 was 15.61. In this decade the French established their metrical system, and fixed their mint price at 15½; but this was below the market rate, and silver continued to be their principal circulating medium, as it had been for a long time before, because of the under-valuation of gold in the Louis d'or. In 1834 our mint price was raised to 16, and in 1837 reduced to 15 99, as 23.22 grains of fine gold and 371 25 of silver were then coined into one dollar. This was above the market price, which, for the decade from 1831 to 1840, was only 15 61, and for the next ten years 15 83. The difference was small, but it introduced gold slowly into our currency, so that in fourteen years, from 1834 to 1847, we coined, at our mints, forty-five millions of foreign and domestic gold, most of which remained in the country. The discoveries in California and Australia followed, and the markets regularly declined from year to year until 1859, when the London average was 15.21.

This brief summary is sufficient to show that the value of the precious metals is continually changing from age to age and from year to year, and that each has its fluctuations, dependent on the supplies from the mines and the demands of the world. This demand is not merely the desire of mankind for ornaments and domestic uses, but depends largely on human laws and regulations. Whenever the mint price of any country for gold is above the market rate, a new demand is created, and

GOLD FLOWS FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD

to supply it. This want for currency is far more potent than for the arts, so that legislation has a large influence on value; and as the desires and wants of mankind, and the fancies and whims of legislators, are subject to frequent changes, the demand and also the supply are both irregular, and the values of both metals are continually changing. This perpetual rise and fall, like the flow and ebb of the tides, makes the law of double legal tender of great importance, so as to preserve uniformity of value by increasing the demand for the cheaper metal as soon as it declines, and lessening the demand for the dearer as soon as it advances. Prof. Jevons compares these fluctuations to the rise and fall of two reservoirs of water fed from different fountains, which change their level much less after they are connected than before. In like manner gold and silver have separate values, and when connected by a legal ratio the deviations from that ratio are constantly lessened by the operations of commerce and production.

This tendency to uniformity and the necessity of the double tender law to produce it are most strikingly illustrated by the events of the last thirty years. In the first half of this century the prices of commodities were on the average, steady-uniform, except from temporary fluctuations in supply and demand, and the variations in the cost of production. The changes in price, which are due to the amount of coin in circulation, were slight, as the annual production of the precious metals was very nearly the same as the wear by abrasion and the consumption in the arts. The promises of every decade were discharged in the succeeding years by a coinage of the same value.

THE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

and Australia changed all this. According to Dr. Soetbeer, the best German authority, the circulation among the western nations in 1848 was 2 920 millions. Xeller, one of the leading German writers on currency, places for 1847 the gold circulation at 1,000 millions and the silver at 1,600 The French and English estimates are generally a little higher, and 1,200 and 1,800 millions would be nearly an average of the best authorities. In the twenty eight years that have since elapsed from 1849 to 1876 the total production, according to the English bureau of statistics as given in the report of the silver commission of the house of commons in 1876, was 2,762 millions of gold and 1,574 of silver. Of this very little gold was exported to Asia, while the exports of silver exceeded the whole production of the mines and encroached on the stock in circulation. A detailed statement in Mr. Goshen's parliamentary report places the gold exports at 439 millions and the silver at 2,411. This would bring the gold from 1,200 to 3 513 millions and the silver to 963, if nothing be allowed for consumption in the arts.

Xeller places the gold in 1866 at 2,550 millions, and Mr. Ernest Seyd, the highest English authority, placed it in 1871 at 3,450 millions and the silver at 1,800 If we take the gold for 3 600 millions at the present time, which is below the estimate of some of the witnesses examined by the English commission and 1,800 for the silver, it would follow the circulation of the western world, which has increased in the last thirty years from 3,000 to 5,400 millions, and if the exchanges were the same and performed with the same facility prices would have advanced 80 per cent. This is above the general opinion, and if we count 33 1-3 per cent for this advance the effective increase of circulation compared with commodities, is from 3 000 to 4,000, or in gold from 1,000 to 2,500, and in silver a decline from 1,800 to 1,500.

These figures are, of course, only approximations to the truth, but they are sufficient to show that if Europe and America had had a gold currency like England prices would have advanced at least two and a half times their former rates, disturbing

ALL THE OPERATIONS OF COMMERCE

and all the contracts of business men to a most ruinous and disastrous extent. The advance would have been irregular and spasmodic like the rise in southern prices measured by confederate money, or in northern prices by the decline in greenbacks during the war.

But how different the actual result. When California gold was coined into eagles, we gave up our silver dollars and adopted a subsidiary coinage to retain our silver change. France and all the states of the Latin union followed our example. As gold declined, we adopted the cheaper standard, sent the dearer to London to be exported to the east. The total American and European circulation remained nearly the same, although there was an influx of a hundred and seventy-five millions of gold during a single year. We broke the force of the wave, and saved England from a most disastrous shock. The gold currency which she had adopted by accident, because her mint price for gold after 1711 was above the market rate, was depressed slightly, but we stopped its rapid descent by absorbing the annual supply from the mines, so that in the ten years from 1850 to 1860, the currency of the United States and France came to be mostly of gold. The decline in prices was measured by the total increase of both metals, and not by the increase of gold. The disturbance was moderated by distributing the excessive supply over the west and east, Europe giving her silver to Asia, and taking gold in its place.

A similar benefit has been conferred on the world in the last four years. The German innovation, by which silver is to be demonetized, was begun in 1873 By the middle of 1876 they had coined $360,000,000 of gold. This was not all issued, and much of it displaced the smaller bank notes, which were interdicted. Only 35 000 000 of silver had been sold out of the amount withdrawn. In the same year Denmark, Sweden and Norway began the same change, but their

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND EXPORTS OF SILVER

have only reached ten millions in the last four years. With these new uses of gold and this release of silver came our increased production in Nevada; but our recent coinage of subsidiary silver neutralized this increase, so that our exports have really declined from fifty-four millions in the two years ending June 30, 1873, to forty nine in the next two years, and we gave no aid to the disturbing forces in the markets of Europe. But India added to the trouble most seriously. Without any decline in her commerce or change in her balance of trade, the wants of the Indian government were so far above their usual limit that in the four years, from 1873, the English exports of silver to India fell off 66,000,000 below the previous four. Here, then, was an extra demand for 370,000,000 of gold, not for commercial balances, which are temporary in their nature, and give back after awhile the excess they have acquired, but for new uses, and at the same time a release of 111 000,000 of silver. This new demand for one metal and new supply of the other, changed their relative value to an unparaleled extent; so that in August, 1876, sales of the English standard silver were made as low as 46¾ pence per ounce, where the usual rate is about 60 pence This corresponded to a ratio of 20 28. The depression of silver or the rise of gold which caused this great advance in the ratio did not continue long, the price having ranged during the present year from 57 to 52 prime. It is 55 3 8 now (October 1), which gives a ratio of 17 03, making our old silver dollar worth 94 cents, instead of its old price of 104 cents. And the rate has been advancing during the summer. Now the moderator of this disturbance has been the double-tender law of the Latin union. "During the last four years," says the report of the English silver commission, (made July 5 1876), "the French imports of silver have exceeded their exports $167,000,000" The extra supply of silver has thus been more than absorbed by France alone. She is still continuing this work, although the violence of the disturbance was so great that the French mint has limited its coinage. But when gold is worth in England more than seventeen times as much as silver, and in France only fifteen and a half, the transfer must be rapid and continuous.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD AND THE IMPORT OF SILVER.

must go on by the irresistible law of self interest until the equilibrium shall be restored. By parting with her gold and exchanging it for silver she has lessened the disturbance, and will soon rectify it. These two examples of the governing and regulating power of the double-tender law illustrate and establish its importance, and prove that the silver law of the last session was a wise and statesmanlike measure, deserving our support and that of our people.

The good faith of the government has been impugned by some persons in the passage of this law, and this deserves the most serious consideration. The treasury notes when first issued were payable in gold or silver at the choice of the government. They were not payable on demand or any definite time, and this was fully understood by the people who received them. The law of 1875 fixed the day of payment, and every note may now be regarded as if they were printed, "the United States will pay to bearer" on and after the 1st of January, 1879, &c. This pledge is as sacred as if the notes were a bond payable on that day. It is irrepealable by congress, because no representative or senator can break the plighted faith and refuse to meet the obligations of the nation. The law of 1875 promises to redeem these notes in specie. The act was passed for the resumption of specie payments. Now this term "specie" embraces both the precious metals, not only in popular language but by its most precise definition. The promise, therefore, is to redeem in coin of gold or silver. If it had been the intention to resume in gold, the appropriate words for that purpose would readily have occurred to the legislators who proposed and pressed the bill, since gold bonds, gold interest, gold coupons were familiar terms to every business man and every reader of the daily press. By the original promise of 1862, and by the renewal of that promise in 1875, and by the omission of all reference to gold in the law of 1875, it would seem that the option of paying in gold or silver has been retained.

But the law of 1875 enacted that "the silver coins of the United States shall not be a legal tender for any amount exceeding five dollars," is regarded by some persons as having abandoned the option which existed before that period. Until the passage of this act it is admitted by all persons that either gold or silver of the legal weight and fineness could be employed to redeem the greenbacks, but by its passage they selected gold, and surrendered their privilege of using silver for that purpose.

Certainly, if this law shall continue in force, silver cannot be used for the redemption of our currency. But this law of 1873 is repealable, like every other act of congress, and the only restraint on this repeal is that honor and good faith required that every obligation created or assumed, while it remains on the statute book, shall be faithfully performed. Promises made before its passage or after its repeal, are to be interpreted by the laws in force when they are given, and those made during its existence are to be governed by this law. Such may or may not be

THE LEGAL EFFECT OF THE LAW,

or of its repeal, but such is the moral obligation, which for the government is sacred and inviolable. The passage of the silver bill will repeal the law of 1873, but it must not alter one iota of the moral obligations which the government created or assumed during its existence. From February 12, 1873, until the repeal of the gold standard, then introduced, every contract for dollars means gold dollars, and the United States is bound by a "higher law" than the constitution—the law of God—to carry out its contracts and redeem all its pledges.

But the act of 1875 made no contract, renewed no promise; it only fixed the time when the government would pay specie the promises congress had made in 1862. A double or a single standard of value was not in its contemplation; the words that were employed had no reference to this standard; time, and time only, was the subject of consideration and of action, and the original obligation of 1862 was made definite in the date of its payment. This seems to be the whole scope and meaning of the words and intentions of congress. Gold had not risen or silver fallen so much as to attract general attention. The value of the gold dollar, measured in our silver dollar, was 102½ in January, 1875, as the German unification of their currency had then produced but little influence.

SUCH SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN THE INTENTION OF CONGRESS,

and the meaning of the law of 1875, but as there is a difference of opinion on this subject, it would be well to modify the silver bill of last season, so as to apply to future contracts only, and leave all past obligations to be settled by the laws that govern them.

The dollar is a mere unit of account and has no permanent signification. In New York, in 1850, it meant 23 22 grains of gold, or 371¼ of silver; in 1864 only forty per cent. of the weights, and in Savannah at the same time only two per cent; while in 1866, at both these places, it meant about 75 per cent. The desire and intention of all contracting parties is to pay as near as possible the same value as at the time the contract is made, not in silver, not in gold, but in the average exchangeable value of commodities This is better secured by a double than by a single standard, and it is your wish and that of every wise legislator to pursue, as far as possible, the immutability of the value of the dollar and give full to force and effect to every past contract, so that debtor and creditor will give and receive as near as possible equal and exact justice. To secure this object, your keen insight, and varied knowledge, and pure intentions will, I feel confident, guide you to wise legislation as to our currency so as to do justice to every class and section of the people, and sustain the honor of our common country.

Your old friend,

C. F. McCAY.

Samoan Annexation

SAN FRANCISCO, November, 9—The steamer Isabel, from Opia, Navigators' island, brought along as passenger Mc Cloud Mamet, secretary of the state of Samoa, en route to Washington to arrange a treaty whereby the Samoan islands may be placed under the protection of the United States government. It is reported by the passengers of the Isabel that the German and British consuls, resident on the island, have been administering affairs with so high a hand that the natives can no longer stand the oppression. One of the passengers has in his possession a copy of a proclamation of the British consul levying thirty thousand dollars on the natives. Since the proclamation was issued other fines amounting to thirty thousand dollars have been levied, equal to a tax of $5 on each male adult.

—The needs of a magazine may be briefly summed up as follows: Bright stories, serial and short; racy essays; historical and social sketches; criticisms on literature and the fine arts; brilliant paragraphs, poems and editorials. All these characterize "Andrews' Bazar," published at Cincinnati at the low price of one dollar per annum. When to these attractions you have a complete description and illustration of the fashions, it seems difficult to imagine anything more completely equipped to meet the demands of a refined household. All the best writers are called in requisition, and the "Bazar" is becoming a celebrity among the ladies.

THE ARMY BILL.

SUMMARY OF THURSDAY'S DEBATE.

Strength of the Army—Sherman's Guesses—Militia Duty of the Troops in Pennsylvania—A Rattling Discussion.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The following is a summary of yesterday's debate upon the army appropriation bill: General debate upon the bill was limited to two hours, and the house was addressed by Mr. Atkins, chairman of the appropriation committee. He stated he did not regard it within the province of the committee to inquire into the action of the president in not calling the session of congress before the beginning of the present fiscal year. It was, however, a legitimate subject of judicial inquiry. He explained the estimates of the war department for the present year amounted to $30 500,000, while the bill appropriated $25,700,000, a decrease of $5,000,000 from the appropriation of last year. The bill had been drawn up on the basis of 22,000 men for the first four months of the year, and 20,000 for the remaining eight months. The general of the army had been before the committee and had stated positively there was less than 20,000 men in the service at the present time. He (Mr. Atkins) was

IN FAVOR OF REDUCING

the army to 18,000 men, but he did not think this was the proper time, since the army had been so long without pay, and the question of reducing the force might delay the passage of the bill. With regard to the restriction placed on last year's bill, it had been left out because the committee did not feel that in the view of recent events and in view of the action of the president in carrying out the constitution in carrying out the time-honored doctrine of non-intervention, and in allowing the states to regulate their own affairs in their own way, it was necessary to place the restricting clause in the present bill; but if the same circumstances existed now as existed eight months ago, he would have stood squarely by the restriction, no matter what the consequences might be.

SHERMAN'S ESTIMATE.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hooker, Mr. Singleton, a member of the appropriation committee, said Gen. Sherman had stated to the committee that at the time of the president's inauguration there were in the southern states four regiments of three hundred men each, two of which had since been withdrawn.

Mr Schleicher inquired whether the committee had taken the trouble to examine whether the strength of the army was sufficient for the protection of the border.

Mr. Atkins replied that the army was sufficiently large for that purpose.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. Foster said that it was the opinion of the general of the army that on the 1st of November there was not more than 20,000 men in the army. To-day, however, a statement had been received from the paymaster general asking for an increase of the pay appropriation because of a mistake as to the number of men, his information being that the present force is about 22 000 men. The difficulty into which the committee on appropriation had fallen arose from the fact that it felt it to be its bound duty to reduce the appropriations for the army and to reduce the army itself. The members of the minority had no desire to embarrass the action of the majority. They believed, however, that a force of 25,000 men was as small as the needs of the country warranted. They were not disposed to make

FACTIOUS OPPOSITION

to the action of the majority. They would, perhaps, test the sense of the house on one or two questions, but would not go farther. They had not the heart to do so when they knew the officers of the army up to this date had lost perhaps $200,000 in interest by the delay and carelessness on the part of the house. They had lost $50,000 interest within the last three weeks, and were losing $2,000 a day. His own impression was that congress ought to make the appropriation for 25,000 men. A provision for a less number was an invitation to Indian hostilities and Mexican raids. He predicted a deficiency bill for at least $2 500 000 would have to be passed for this year's support of the army.

THE CAVALRY.

Mr. Blackburn inquired whether, as the bill authorized an increase of cavalry companies to 100 men, there was really any reduction of the force contemplated in the bill? Mr. Foster replied there was an increase in one way and a decrease in another, but he would refer the gentleman to the chairman of the committee. Mr. Atkins replied if the cavalry companies were increased to 100 each the whole cavalry force would be 10,000 men, but the language of the bill was that the cavalry companies might be recruited to 100 men each, not that they should be. Mr. Blackburn suggested that as each of the 10 cavalry regiments consists of 12 companies, that would make a force of 12,000 Mr. Conger suggested whether there ought not to be a provision in the bill to allow a rate of interest on pay already due, and he instanced a case in which the widow of a dead soldier had to sell her claim for pay at 8 per cent of the whole amount in order to get means to bury her husband.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Phillips said that this morning the adjutant general told him that from the best data the army stood at about 22,000, nominally the army was 25,000 strong. He wished to ask the chairman of the appropriations committee if he desired to keep it down to the standard to which it had been reduced by Joseph and Sitting Bull. When General Gibbons was attacked, he had 6 companies with but 120 men in all 6, and the committee made its appropriation on that basis

Mr Durham said the general of the army had stated there was less than 20,000 men in the army, and the general had expressed his desire to have it 40 000. In conclusion he gave notice that in the next army appropriation bill he would not vote to make appropriation for more than 15,000 men.

Mr. Singleton, a member of the appropriation committee, defended the action of the committee, and said that Gen. Sherman's statement was that he estimated the present strength at 20,000 men, remarking that by reason of death desertion and discharge the companies had been reduced to twenty or twenty five men. He had stated so positively

FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.

The committee acting on the principle that it was to make an appropriation for the support of the army, had provided for 25,000 men for four months and for 20,000 men for the remainder of the year. It was true that Gen. Sherman had remarked if it were to be reduced to 20,000 men it had better be disbanded, but why was that? General Sherman had been asked whether he thought the army should be used for the purpose of putting down riots in the several states, and he had answered emphatically it should be and it was in that view Gen. Sherman thought the army should be increased. For himself (Mr. Singleton,) he wished it understood he was opposed to a standing army for the purpose of interfering with riots in the states, at least until the state authorities were not able to put them down. If the troops in the south had been on the Indian frontier, the Custer masacre would never have occurred.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

Mr. Schleicher offered an amendment striking out the clause which prohibits the recruiting of the army above the present strength, and said he thought the president had given orders to the army to follow the Mexican marauders over the border. Gen. Ord had been afraid to do so because the only available force he had, after garrisoning the posts, was 800 men, while there were thousands of men on the other side of the Rio Grande who defied the United States and their own government. There would be a limit to the patience of the people on the frontier, and when that limit was reached there would be war.

Mr. Calkins said he was in favor of increasing the army to 50,000 men, and believed that was economy. The recent riots had shown conclusively that for the protection of property and life something was needed besides state militia.

Mr. Luttrell—Does my friend propose to keep a standing army to suppress riots of laboring men?

Mr. Townsend—No; to put down the heathen Chinee. [Laughter.]

Mr. Calkins—Every man has the right to cease work when he chooses, but he has not the right to say another man must not work.

Mr. Mills advocated the amendment, and said the recent administration had taken the first practical step towards the conscientious duty to Texas that had been taken for a quarter of a century. He ridiculed the beauties of economy as illustrated by his own side of the house. Texas had expended $1 800 000 in defense of the frontier, and if it were not for the troops of Texas to day, General Ord would not be able to maintain himself fifty miles west of San Antonio.

A LARGE STANDING ARMY.

Mr. Atkins expressed regret that the members on his side of the house should commit themselves to the doctrine of a large standing army for police purposes If it was to be expected peace was to be preserved by the army, it would require not 25,000 men but four times that number. He believed an appropriation should be made to increase the stock of small arms and encourage military organizations in the states.

Mr. Blackburn moved to reduce the army to 15,000 men. He denied for himself and the members on his side of the house that the proper method of preventing such disorder as disgraced the country last summer was to be found in an increase of the army or in supplying more canister and grapeshot

TO SHOOT DOWN IMPOVERISHED LABORERS

of the land who dared complain of the robberies of which they were victims by reason of the persistent class legislation of the last fifteen years. (Some applause in the galleries.) They were not willing to admit that such a process of repression, coupled with the wholesale murder of the starving populace, was either statesmanship, fair dealing or manhood properly illustrated. He gave notice that he would call for the yeas and nays in the house on his amendment, so as to test the sense of the house whether it would propose to redress the wrongs of the impoverished citizens of the country by an increase of the military power. (More applause in the galleries.)

MILITIA DUTY.

Mr. Wright said he represented a district where the troops had been stationed during the recent riots at the solicitation of the controller of the mines. He had not seen an occasion for an officer's sword or a soldier's musket, and he favored the reduction to 15 000 men.

Mr. Culberson held if the army was reduced to 15,000, the quota for Texas would be so small that in the future, as in the past, the people of the United States would be murdered there and its flag insulted in the presence of the troops.

Mr. Banning read from the statement of the adjutant general to show the strength of the army on the first inst. was 22 304.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, said that the statement was made up only to the 31st of August.

Mr. Banning went on to say that, as to his responsibility for not paying the troops, it rested with the president, who should have immediately convened congress to pass an army appropriation bill.

Mr. Banks favored keeping the army up to the authorized maximum, 25,000, He would vote to send ten or fifteen thousand to the Texas frontier, on the condition that they should not cross it, but should maintain the peace of Texas and thus prevent the possibility of war. That would be wise economy.

Mr. Blount opposed Mr. Schleicher's amendment, and Mr. Baker, of Indiana, and Mr. Throckmorton favored it.

AFTER INFORMATION.

Mr. Crittenden was unwilling to vote one dollar till he knew how many men were in the army, and no one seemed to have that knowledge. What was the condition of the army now? Joseph had captured Gen. Howard, and Gen. Miles had captured Joseph. Sitting Bull had retired from the country, and there was now no use of over 15,000. It should never be used to overawe laboring men, for the people of that class would never be conquered by force, while the American people would always be on the side of the laboring men.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

He Answers Ex-Secretary Fish's Reply to his Sumner Charges.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Wendell Phillips lectured last night before a large audience and answered ex-Secretary Fish's reply to the charges against Gen. Grant relative to the general's remarks on the character of Senator Sumner. Phillips warmly eulogized Sumner, combatting the allegations of Sumner's incompetency or tardiness, and asserting that the reason of his removal from the senate foreign relations committee was on account of his antagonism to the proposed San Domingo acquisition.

"Mr. Sumner," said Mr. Phillips, "said that Fish urged him to go to London as the United States minister absent himself from the senate and let the San Domingo scheme pass. For this Sumner rebuked him, and ever afterwards their relations were cool and distant."

After the lecture Phillips was warmly congratulated by a number of prominent anti-slavery people.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

The House and the Army Bill—Evarts's Views of the Mexican Claims Decision—Conkling, the Martyr—Ante-Bellum Postal Contracts—The Case of Carolina's Carpet-Bag Senator.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 9—In the senate, Mitchell introduced a bill granting nine years extension of time for the completion of the Northern Central railroad.

MORTON'S SUCCESSORS.

The vice-president named on the committees to fill vacancies caused by Morton's decease: Kirkwood, on foreign relations; Ingalls on privileges and elections, and Sanders on railroads. On motion of Mitchell, who has been acting chairman, Mr. Wadleigh was made chairman of the privileges and elections committee of the senate, Mr. Mitchell taking the second place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the senate Mr. Morgan presented the petition of the citizens of Bibb county, Alabama, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Mobile bay. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, introduced a bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal church south, at Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia. Referred to the committee on claims.

SPOFFORD'S CASE.

There is no doubt the committee on privileges and elections will report unfavorably to seating Spofford.

The Star says in its airy column: "The committee on privileges and elections is only awaiting the return of Senator Hill to render a decision in the contested Louisiana case between Kellogg and Spofford. The republican members of the committee are unanimously in favor of the admission of Kellogg."

PATTERSON.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, will, it is said, within a few days introduce a resolution in the senate asking the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the charges made against him in connection with his election to the United States senate. If these proceedings are entertained by the senate the requisition for Senator Patterson as a fugitive from justice will be held in abeyance

SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The house committee on postoffices and post roads agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, providing for the appropriation of a sufficient sum to pay all the ante-bellum southern mail contractors or their heirs, or legal representatives, the balances due for transportation of mails up to the first of May, 1861.

IN THE HOUSE.

The army appropriation bill again occupied the house to-day and had not made much progress at the adjournment. The discussion took about the same range as yesterday. The need of a strong army to guard the Indian and Texas frontiers and to prevent labor disturbances. Most of these who referred to the latter topic deprecated the use of military for such purposes. Reagan of Texas particularly took that ground, holding that the true way to have peace and prosperity in the country was to repeal the resumption act remonetize silver and

REDUCE THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

In regard to the Texas difficulties it was stated by several members in debate that the proper course to adopt was for the United States government to put down the marauders by having them pursued and punished even on Mexican territory. Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, described the frontier Mexicans as a despicable race, half Spanish and half Indian, with all the vices and none of the virtues of either stock. All the propositions looking to

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY

were voted down by a small majority, the republicans voting solidly against them, backed by the Texas members, Luttrell, of California, and Williams, of Michigan. The force beyond which the army is not to be recruited was fixed as in the existing law, at 25,000.

CONKLING.

The Herald prints the report of an interview with Senator Conkling. He said: "From the time Hayes came into office and appointed a democratic cabinet, the principal labor of Evarts and the rest has been to withdraw the republican support from me." The interview makes three columns.

CONFIRMATIONS.

John Welsh, minister to England; Locke, postmaster at Eufaula, and Noble at Anveston, Ala.

HARLAN'S CHANCE.

The senate committee on judiciary had no quorum this morning. This is not considered favorable to the committee's endorsement of Harlan as justice of the supreme bench.

NO NEGATIVE VOTES.

It is stated in this connection that the senate in executive session in every instance has adopted the reports of committees without division. In the case of Welsh there was no negative votes.

THE RED RIVER RAFT.

Mr. Ellis succeeded to-day in having secretary McCrary to order Major Benyaurd, of the engineer corps, to remove the raft in Red river above Shreveport, and to keep the river open.

Secretary Thompson will to-day order, at the solicitation of congressman Ellis, a government vessel to be placed at the disposal of the city of New Orleans for the improvement of the harbor there.

DR. W. P. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Dr. Harrison who had been nominated for chaplain of the house was elected by resolution. He will, in addition to his duties there, preach at Vernon chapel, Methodist church south.

THE PRINTERS.

A delegation from the government printing office had an interview with the printing committee of the house with a view of having their wages restored to the old rates.

THE LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION

had an informal hearing from the house committee on postoffices and post-roads. The delegates were advised to go home by prominent members of the committee and rely upon favorable consideration.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Mr. Evarts, secretary of state, to day sent to the house through the committee on foreign relations, a bill for the distribution of the award made by Sir Edward Thornton, umpire of the joint commission between the United States and Mexico. He recommended that no attention be paid to

THE PROTEST

made by Mexico against the claim of the Leoabra mining company and the Wiel claim. The secretary takes the ground that the umpire's decision of the cases was final, and that neither congress nor the executive department will inquire into any matters of fraud or corruption alleged against the said claimants. The money he claims ought to be distributed to those to whom it was awarded.

THE CHICAGO WHISKY FRAUDS.

It is stated that as the result of a consultation held at the residence of the attorney general on Thursday evening, in which Secretary Sherman, the attorney general and Revenue Commissioner Raum took part, it was determined to reject the offers of compromise made in the Chicago whisky fraud cases by Roelle & Junker, Oliver & Co. and others. As a further result of the conference, additional instructions were agreed upon to be transmitted to District Attorney Bangs. Mr. Bangs, who has been some days in the city, left for Chicago this evening.

FROM THE GOLDEN SHORE.

Failure in San Francisco—Consul Griffin Kicking up in the Samoan Islands

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9—The old ship Chandler, of the firm of Fordham & Jenning's, have failed for ninety thousand dollars. They offer forty cents on the dollar.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

The cigar makers' union deny the recently telegraphed statement that they will bring any of the New York striking cigar-makers to this city. Inquiring among the Chinese fails to confirm the reports that any of them are going to New York to take the place of strikers.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS

Advices from the Samoan Islands reports that Consul Griffin, ejected from the American consulate by the English, applied to a French gun-boat for protection and assistance, and after remaining some days aboard re-occupied his consulate with the French and American flags unfurled.

MARINE DISASTER.

A Schooner Run into and Sunk.

HEAVY GALE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The bark Fritz, from Darien, Georgia, arrived here to-day, and reports having had a heavy gale which stove in her bulwarks and sprung a leak. She is bound to Liverpool.

SCHOONER SUNK.

A schooner, supposed to be the Jas. Farwell, from Rockland, with granite for Baltimore, was run into and sunk off Hart island, on the 8th, by a steamer, who took off the captain and crew and proceeded. The schooner lies with her topmast just out of water, half way between King's point and Hart island, in the track of the sound steamers.

Storm on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Last night's storm on the lake was the severest experienced this season. The boat houses belonging to the clubs here, which have withstood previous storms were beaten to pieces by the waves. The Illinois Central railroad track was torn up for some distance along the lake. Most of the sailing vessels were in harbor, having been driven in by previous accidents.

St. Louis Billiard Tournament.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9—In the billiard tournament, which is being held at Mussey's billiard room, Thomas Gallagher, champion of Ohio, beat Anthony Hyser, of Indiana, to-night, in a five hundred point French carom game, 500 to 74. Gallagher's average was 27.18, which is said to be the largest average on record.

Railway Troubles.

NEWPORT, VT., November 9.—The trouble between the Passumpsic and Southeastern railroads is further advanced in consequence of the arrest of Emmons Raymond, president of the Passumpsic, last evening, charged with causing the tearing up of the track and impeding traffic and the transmission of the United States mails.

A Cattle Dealer Contracts.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Benj A. Groome, a cattle-dealer in Clark county, Ky., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are $178,544, and his assets $130,270 in land and cattle. The various banks in Lexington, Paris, Frankfort and through the bluegrass region are among his creditors.

Direct Trade.

NORFOLK, November 9.—The British steamship Venezuela, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 3,600 bales of cotton. This is the first shipment of the cotton direct to Europe by the recently established line of steamers running from this city to Liverpool.

Destructive Fire.

CAMDEN, N. J., November 9.—The extensive carriage works of Charles F. Coffrey, 10 and Market streets, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on building, tools, patterns and office furniture is estimated at $135,000; insurance, $82,000.

No Quarantine at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, FLA., November 9.—It will interest the marine interest to know that in view of the entire exemption from sickness and the cool weather that the quarantine at this port has been abolished for this season.

The Lord Mayor.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Right Honorable Thomas Snowden, alderman for Bishopsgate, who was elected lord mayor last September, was inaugurated to-day with the usual ceremonies.

Beecherism in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—Rev. B. H. Blackwell, of the Presbyterian church, was deposed by the Presbytery of New Albany yesterday, charged with adultery and falsehood.

Feathering His Nest.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—It is reported that Carl Sack, of Eichberg & Sack, has absconded with $20 000 of borrowed money. Eichberg & Sack have made an assignment.

Morrissey Ill.

NEW YORK, November 9.—John Morrissey is seriously ill, and will have to go south to recuperate when able to travel.

Additional telegrams on fourth page

The "Bone and Sinew"

of our country have often—especially about election time—been made the subject of adulation, but when those useful parts of the human structure become too visible in consequence of leanness, they can scarcely be called graceful. The eye delights not to dwell upon angles and ridges in either man or woman. Moreover, extreme emaciation is a sign of imperfect digestion and consequent poverty of the blood. Both these evils are remedied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which render digestion an assimilation certainties, in consequence of which the blood acquires richness and the body substance. Thus are the hollow places filled up and the angles rounded off. Through the instrumentality of this peerless aid to digestion and promoter of physical well being, the body rapidly gains in vigor, color returns to the hollow cheek, the appetite improves, nervous symptoms vanish, and a healthful impetus is given to every vital function.

31 nov5...d3t tues thur sat & wnov6

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

AUCTION SALES.

McMILLEN & OLCOTT, under Opera House, sell this morning, 10 o'clock, Bedsteads, Bureau, Lounge, Mattresses, Wardrobe, Cooking Stoves, Chairs, Tables, Safes, Crockery, &c. 2?3 nov10...d1t

LAST CHANCE—That beautiful property of Mrs Blaisdell's, No. 42 Forest Avenue, five Room House, and large lot, will be sold this, Saturday, afternoon at 4 o'clock. N R Fowler. 225 nov1...d1t

D. P. ELLIS & CO., will sell this day, November 10th, 10½ o'clock, in front of store, one Parlor Walnut Set, one Sideboard, with other desirable Furniture. 000 nov10...d1t

D. P ELLIS & CO, will this day. Saturday, November 10, 10½ o'clock, one fine Top-buggy. 000 nov10 d1t

D. P. ELLIS & CO., will sell, without reserve, this day, Saturday, 10th November, 10½ o'clock, 12 cases Boots and Shoes in original packages, without reserve or limit. 000 nov10...d1t

D. P ELLIS & CO., will sell this day, Saturday, 10 o November 10½ o'clock, 25 one gallon Cans Rocky Mountain Paint. 000 nov 0...d1t

D. P. ELLIS & CO, will sell in front of their Auction Room on Saturday, 10th instant, 10½ o'clock, 3 Buggies, 2 Horses, 1 Mule, 2 Spring Wagons 20 barrels Apples, large lot House and Kitchen Furniture, Groceries, &c, &c. 2 6 nov9..d2

WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, large. Address "F," this office 2?5 nov10...d1t

WANTED—To trade a lot of good accounts and notes and some cash, for a neat little house and lot, near a street car line Call at No. 20 Nelson street, any day this week, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 144 nov6..dtf

WANT to hire for a few days a pair of good strong Mules and a driver. Apply at this office oct31 dtf

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From my residence the following Atlantic and Gulf Consolidated Bonds, ten ($500) numbers as follows: 2 107 2,108, 2,109, 2,110, 2,111, 2,112, 2,113, 2,115, 2,116, 2,118 The coupons were with them but detached The public are cautioned against trading for said bonds. Any information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded Wm. Remshart, Savannah, Ga. 1 nov1 c2w

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three rooms on second floor over store now occupied by Simons & ?ee corner Broad and Alabama streets. A. Murphy. 133 nov6...tf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Agent of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company has removed his office to No. 8 Alabama street, just this side of Merchants' Bank Building 538 oct25 dtf

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 430 aug28...deodtf

FOR SALE.

CALL at McKoy & Williams' for Sweet Jersey Cider. No. 5? Peachtree street. 2?9 nov9...d3t

FOR SALE—The Property, stock of Groceries and good will Business established in 1865 Corner stand. One of the best business chances in the state. Address Lock Box 53, Rome, Ga ?80 nov8...?4t

CARRIAGES, &c

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street 000 july25 dtf

The Constitution.

ATLANTA,

SATURDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 10, 1877

TRAVELLING AGENTS:
T. M. ACTON. *W. E JOHNSON.*

GEORGIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION In Pamphlet form. Price, Five Cents at Counter, or Six Cents by mail CONSTITUTION PUB. CO.

STATE MILITIA.

The manifest determination of congress to reduce the standing army should lead to efforts to put the militia organizations on a better footing. The subject has already attracted considerable attention. Gov. Vance, of the southern governors, urges an increase of the militia of his state to the point that will enable the executive to preserve order and enforce the laws "without the necessity of calling for aid elsewhere," and Senator Coke has introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to provide an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia. At present the annual appropriation is $200,000. The further we get away from the war craze, the clearer we see. The country is just begining to realize the importance of state troops for domestic purposes. It begins to see that a condition of hopeless dependence upon the general government is neither desirable nor sufficient. If we would have security of life and property in the highest degree, we must have, not in one state, but in every state, a well-trained and well-equipped militia. The constitution of the United States so intended, and that instrument makes it the duty of congress to provide for the arming of such a force. When congress does that, the work of putting new life and vigor into the state militia devolves upon the states.

"The dollar of the fathers" will come out—if it comes at all—in a new dress. The die prepared in anticipation of the passage of a remonetization bill has on the obverse a medallion head of liberty, with sprigs of cotton and corn in place of the traditional fillet. The execution of the head is remarkably free, and those trying points, the arrangement of the hair on the forehead, and the disposition of the lines around the chin and neck, are treated with remarkable grace and freedom. The reverse side has an eagle displayed. The motto on the coin will be "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," with the date. Where the secondary motto, "In God we trust," is to go is not yet determined, but it will not be left off. A study was made of an eagle from life for the coin, but it proved unsatisfactory, and the antique type was followed. As a whole the designs meet very successfully the difficulty of suggesting relief without making the engraving of the die unmanageably high.

ATLANTA AND HER RECORD.

"Atlanta," remarks a prominent newspaper champion of Milledgeville — and the remark is taken up and re-echoed by various other prints which, for lack of argument, fall back upon bald assertions and unmanly appeals to prejudice—"Atlanta will forever be associated in the minds of the people of Georgia with the fraud, corruption and extravagance of the Bullock administration." "We appeal," says the Macon Telegraph, using its fiery italic, "to *ex-Confederates* to vote for the removal of the capital back to Milledgeville." Pray, gentlemen, is there not something too much of this? Is there nothing else to remember in the record of Atlanta save the unhappy fact that, while her citizens were held under the same galling military and political bondage that bore so heavily upon all Georgians, a parcel of imported rascals held high carnival here? Is there nothing else in her record to remember save the fact that while her people in common with all the people of Georgia were resting under grievous political disabilities, radicalism made its headquarters here? It is humiliating, indeed, to ask these questions of men who claim to be Georgians, and to be compelled to answer them in defence of Atlanta; and it is shameful—shameful alike to their patriotism and their sense of justice—that those who have taken upon themselves the especial championship of Milledgeville should use such feeble arts of rhetoric as they are masters of to invent insinuations against the honesty and integrity of the people of this community. When their arguments fail—and this is continually—they fall back upon the old worn prejudices, and malice, keenly eager and hungrily alert, is called upon to spin her wretched slanders. Fortunately, however, the fair fame and reputation of Atlanta are invulnerable to the impotent attacks of those persons and prints who seek to blacken what they cannot destroy, and it is not probable that the fair-minded and unprejudiced voters of the state cannot be deceived by insinuation and innuendo. The people of Georgia remember the record of Atlanta and her citizens, and they know that it is a record of sacrifice, devotion and patriotism—a record of which any people and any state may be proud. They remember how the citizens of Atlanta and the sons of her citizens rallied under the banners of Lee, and Jackson, and Johnson. The people of Georgia remember how heroically the sons of Atlanta followed the flag even while their mothers, their sisters and their children were wanderers in the land, banished from their homes by an edict more malignant in its conception and more cruel in its consequences than any of the barbarities that characterized the invasion of the south. They remember, too, that when our citizens returned to their homes they found themselves in the presence of smouldering and blackened ruins—in the midst of the ashes of their family altars—consumed by the flames that lit Attilla Sherman on his way. The people of Georgia remember, too, that these forlorn, homeless, and poverty-stricken confederates, instead of giving up in despair, lifted themselves up in the midst of their desolation and, with an energy that has never been paralleled, rebuilt their waste-places and restored their homes and firesides.

Can it be forgotten by Georgians that through all of that dark period, when even patriotism itself was forced to bide its time in silence, the people of Atlanta faced the military despotism that tyranny had established with a front as firm as its own? Can it be forgotten that it was upon the red hills of Atlanta, with torches kindled by the patriotism of Atlanta's sons, that the beacon fires of Georgia democracy were lighted—fires that gave the signal to true hearts all over the state that the night of political vassalage had come and gone, and that the dawn was breaking? Can it be forgotten that here in Atlanta the work of the convenion of 1868 was repudiated—that here the manifold corruptions of radicalism were uncovered? Can it be forgotten that here in Atlanta the initial organization of the Georgia democracy was first consummated—that here, by Atlanta men, were conceived the tactics of a campaign that resulted in the final and complete victory of the democratic party in the state? Can it be forgotten that here in Atlanta democratic legislation has relieved the taxpayers and reformed abuses inaugurated by aliens? Can it be forgotten that here in Atlanta the people assembled and framed a new constitution as perfect and as symmetrical as an organic law can be made?

We repeat that it is humiliating to be compelled by the exigencies of a campaign wherein passion and malice seem to have usurped reason and argument, thus to allude to the record of a community that should be graven deep in the heart of every patriot in the state.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR

Fourteen bills for pensioning the survivors of the Mexican war attest the popularity of the propostion in the present congress. One of the fourteen was presented by Mr. Felton. Fourteen states have through their legislatures instructed their senators and represen tives to support such a measure. The senate bills have been referred in the committee to Judge David Davis for investigation, and there are strong hopes that the matter will be given the attention that it has long deserved.

The chief hindrance to favorable action heretofore has sprung from exaggerated statements as to the number of survivors, and the consequent cost of extending the pension system to them. The pension office would have us believe that there are 52 500 survivors of the Mexican war. The association of veterans at Washington produce facts to show that the number does not exceed 8,780. These figures are based upon an enrollment of the survivors of 400 companies. The official records of the war department show there were 1,033 companies of men in the war, aggregating 100,454 men of all grades of rank. Multiplying the whole number of companies by the average number of survivors in 400 companies gives us a total of 8,780 survivors—(1,033x8.5 equal 8,780.) But in an estimate based on the number employed in the war the important facts should be taken into the account that 12,896 deaths occurred during the war from all causes; 2,778 were mustered in who were not sent to the seat of war; 6,725 deserted and will not be eligible to pension; 9,749 were discharged for wounds and other disabilities, and were probably put upon the pension rolls, besides a vast number of the three, six and twelve months volunteers re-enlisted, and thus duplicated in the grand aggregate of 100,454. Deduct the figures here given, amounting to 32,148, without regard to the number of re-enlistments, which cannot be ascertained from published reports, and we have as the grand aggregate 68,306 individuals who came out of the war, which is only about eight times the number estimated by the association to be alive at the end of thirty years after the war.

The addition of eight thousand names to the pension lists would involve an annual payment of less than a million of dollars, which would scarcely be noticed in the immense aggregate. Thirty years have elapsed since our conquering armies were disbanded, and if the country desires to reward any of the men that gave us California, prompt action must be had. The country's gallant heroes should be permitted to enjoy the pittance of eight dollars a month during the rest of their lives.

EASTERN BUGBEARS.

The organs of the east are horrified by the unexpectedly large vote in favor of the silver bill. Their committeemen are for once baffled, and of course ruin stares us all in the face. That ruin at our heels is to come in two forms—the disappearance of gold from the country, and in unlimited inflation through the coinage of silver dollars. The value of other paper dollar with gold at 102⅞, is 97¼ cents, whilst the value of the dollar of 1837 is 92¼ cents, or five cents less than the greenback and 7¾ cents less than the gold dollar. They overlook the possible fact that remonetization might increase the value of silver. But even if it should not bring the two metalic dollars nearer together, need we weep if the gold dollar is driven out? Paper would still remain, as it always has been and always will be, our principal currency, and the rather cumbrous silver dollars would be retained in the vaults of our banks or in those of the government. And as for "unlimited inflation," let us sample it. It cannot come faster than three millions a month on account of the limited capacity of the mints of the country. A year at that rate would not be dangerous, and that length of time would carry us to the next meeting of congress, when any mistake could be corrected. These bugbears of the contractionists cannot change the course of things. The people have resumed control of this government.

DR. W P. HARRISON.

Georgia has never contributed a better man—a profounder scholar—a more eloquent orator—to the participation in national affairs, than she furnishes in the person of Dr. Harrison, who goes on Monday to become the chaplain of the house of representatives.

We have no doubt that Dr. Harrison will go straight to the front rank of American divines, now that he enters a field commensurate with his wonderful attainments. It requires no partiality in his friends to predict that in a few months the church of which he takes charge will be thronged with anxious and distinguished hearers. Dr. Harrison will win his fame by none of the tricks of speech or action that have made the pulpits of many of the New York celebrities little better than mountebank chairs, but will achieve distinction by sweet and simple discourse, profound in its learning, human in its sympathy, and loving and tender in its sentiment. Georgia painfully regrets his departure, and will look with pride and affection upon the progress that he will make in his new sphere of usefulness.

The bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Jones, of Florida, to authorize the secretary of the navy to transfer to the interior, for entry and sale, all lands in that state not needed for naval purposes, is with a view of facilitationg settlements and improvements thereon. Under existing law, large quantities of public land have been reserved in Florida for supplying the navy yards with timber. Much of this land is suitable for cultivation, and has little or no timber upon it. The bill authorizes the secretary of the navy to cause an examination to be made of such reserved lands except that upon which the Pensacola navy yard is located, and to ascertain whether or not such lands are or will be, of any value to the government for naval purposes. All lands which, in the judgment of the secretary are no longer required, shall be certified to the secretary of the interior, and be subject to entry and sale in the same manner as other public lands; provided, that all persons who have in good faith, made improvements on said reserved lands, and who occupy the same, shall be entitled to purchase the same at a price to be agreed upon between them and the secretary of the interior, but such price in no case to be less than $1 25 per acre.

A senator rarely has the honor of representing two states, but that honor clearly belongs to Senator Gordon. South Carolina is practically unrepresented—except by Gen. Gordon; for Patterson no longer finds it healthy to live in the state, and Gen. Butler is not permitted to take his seat. Senator Gordon has presented every petition and memorial that has come from South Carolina this session. Our gallant senator can be relied on to see Carolina through until she has a senator of her own.

The greenbacks are rapidly disappearing, and the volume of interest-bearing debt is as rapidly increasing. Last week there were applications for $2 415 000 additional bank notes whose compulsory issue under the third section of the resumption act will require the withdrawal of $1,738,000 greenbacks.

POUNCING ON PETER.

In the local columns of the Savannah News that came to hand yesterday we find the following article, which appears under the caption of "The Capital Question—A Radical Movement in Favor of Atlanta:"

> We yesterday had an interview with Peter O'Neil, a colored man, from Milledgeville, who informed us that he was a republican, but had come to Savannah for the purpose of addressing the colored people of this city and county on the capital question, and to advocate the removal to Milledgeville. On Tuesday morning, understanding that a meeting was to be held at a church in the southwestern portion of the city, at which the measure would be discussed, he concluded to attend. On reaching the church he found the building filled with colored people. A white man, who he was informed, was the notorious J. E Bryant was haranguing the crowd on the state capital question, and seeking by specious arguments to convince them that it was to the interest of the colored people and the republican party [where is it?] to vote for retaining the capital at Atlanta. Shortly after gaining admittance, O Neil states that he requested permission to ask a few questions on the subject, when Bryant inquired of him if he was not one of the members of the state republican committee that voted to disband, and who expelled him (Bryant.) O Neil says he replied in the affirmative, stating that he was the identical individual, when the negroes present arose *en masse* and with ferocity rushed upon him. He was roughly handled, and it was with great difficulty that he escaped from the building. It is understood that similar meetings, in the interest of Atlanta, are being engineered by radicals among the negroes in different portions of the city.

And so Peter was pummeled—was he?—Peter, the apostle of Milledgeville. Pummeled, and maltreated, and scourged; and slammed around, and boosed, and snatched bald headed by his quondam friends and brethren. And all because he girded up his loins and went down to the missionary fields of Chatham for the purpose of organizing the colored voters for Milledgeville. This is one of those horrible ku-klux outrages that makes one's blood run cold when one reads the congressional reports prepared during the halcyon days of the bloody shirt. But the burden of the complaint of Peter, the Milledgeville apostle, doesn't seem to be the fact that his colored brethren used him as a scouring mop. He could stand that and much more of the same sort, but the cause of his bitterness of heart and vexation of spirit is the fact that the colored people who sat down upon him were all in favor of Atlanta. Therefore, the pious Peter, instead of running off and swearing out warrants under the enforcement act, pours his plaintive tale into the ears of a reporter of the Savannah News, and thus in a casual and confidential manner, announces that he is Peter, the apostle of Milledgeville. The News can see nothing worthy of comment in the fact that Peter O'Neil has been equipped and sent out as a missionary to organize the colored vote for Milledgeville, but it alludes to the meetings of the negroes in favor of Atlanta as "something ominously suggestive. The sauce prepared for the goose seems to lose its savor when applied to the gander. One can imagine the howl that would have been raised had Atlanta equipped and sent out such a champion as the Milledgeville apostle. We presume it was thought that O'Neil's record as a legislator and his reputation for general and unregenerate meanness would appeal to the passions and prejudices of the colored people as effectually as in the days when he herded and fed with the gang that plundered the state; but, to the credit of the race be it said, they are no longer swayed and controlled as they were soon after the "farming days" were over.

However, we have no complaint to make against Peter, the Milledgeville apostle. If he can survive such receptions as the one he received in Savannah, he will at once take rank among the hardiest of our modern pioneers. Indeed, we wish Peter well, and we trust the colored people will neither maim nor mangle him. It would be much more in accordance with the demands of true hospitality to merely hit him a few casual diffs and let him go in peace.

On Thursday next the house of representatives will take a final vote on the bill already introduced for the remonetization of silver, and providing for a coinage at the several mints of the United States of silver dollars of 412½ grains of troy weight of standard silver, to be a legal tender of all debts except when otherwise provided by contract. —Savannah News, 8th.

Can it be that the house intends to pass all the silver bills, forty odd in number, that were presented on the first call of the states?

Cincinnati also wants a union depot. All cities should have 'em and a city that refuses to provide itself with such a convenience should be avoided.

IN GENERAL.

—The khedive chooses his wives without regard to color.

—Nature unadorned is adorned the most.—Lydia Thompson.

—There are said to be 240 deserted farm houses in Windham county, Vt.

—The Dollar of the Dads seems to have a Band assurance, so to speak.

—Sunday night about six inches of snow in northern Iowa and some parts of Wisconsin.

—If I had a dozen hearts, Anna Dickinson would have broken them all! —Ben Butler.

—Mrs. Hayes, who has lately been in Richmond, thinks the bell punch would be an excellent thing to hitch upon every member of the cabinet.

—I do not allow the cares of office to oppress me. Every day I mount my horse, take a long ride in the park, and forget that I am president.—Samuel J. Tilden.

—The lichen is the only plant which can live within 400 miles of the south pole, and what it wants to live there for is more than any botanist of sense can explain.

—The law makes a witness swear that he will tell the whole truth, so help him, and then it imposes rules of evidence by which he is not permitted to tell it.

—A tenement has been discovered in New York city, in which ninety-nine families, aggregating nearly 500 persons, are living. Some of the rooms contain several families each.

—"Mack's" estimate of Morton is judicious: "He was a great force rather than a great leader—for he was a follower in council, though a leader in action. He was a warm friend, a bitter adversary, an honest man and an unscrupulous politician."

—The Chicago Post estimates the net losses of the different base ball clubs this season as follows: Chicago, $6,000; St. Louis, $8,000; Hartfords, $2,500; Louisvilles, $2,000; Boston, $1,500; Stars, $2,000; Indianapolis, $4,000; Tecumseh, $3,000; Milwaukee, $2,000

—The beatification of Joan of Arc, which has been for sometime applied for by Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans, has been refused at the vatican. The committee on ritual could not discover in the merits or deeds of Joan sufficient motive for beatifying her, and, moreover, had no documentary proofs of her chastity.

—Ex-Senator Logan is moving about Washington like a hired mourner at a funeral. When an old hanger-on besought his influence at the white house the other day, he said: "I don't amount to a row of pins here with the government now." An ungrateful country will be tempted to say: "So glad!"

—A platform orator calls his lecture "How to Gain Wealth." There are several ways of accomplishing this object. One is to over issue stock; another is to "raise" insurance scrip, another is to get elected president of a savings bank, and the fourth is to charge $200 a night for a $20 lecture.

—Indianapolis Journal: A gust of frolicsome wind yesterday displaced the hat of ex-Governor Hendricks as he was walking past the postoffice, and sent it rolling through the mud and water with which the street was covered. As he contemplated the fleeting tile some one cried: "Here's a hat store" Says the governor, "Where?" and disappeared at once in the direction pointed.

—The sublime confidence of the average young American was manifested at Saturday night's splendid demonstration in Gramercy park. When Governor Tilden impressively said, "Young men, in the order of nature we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government will soon leave that work to you," a cheery voice from the crowd sung out, "We'll tend to it."—New York Sun.

—The financial struggle of the Philadelphia permanent exhibition is amusing to disinterested observers. A recent device was a day set apart for colored people, but the idea of race distinction was not relished by the negroes, and all but about five hundred stayed away. On Saturday the pay of all the employees was intermitted, and dead-heads were excluded, so that all the receipts might go toward paying the debt.

—Messrs. C. Kegan Paul & Co., of London, are about to publish "This History of the Fenian Conspiracy." This history is from authentic sources, and has in a great measure been drawn from the personal narratives of some who were closely connected with the chief agents in that conspiracy. It will throw much light on the career of Stephens, and on such occurrences as the plot against Chester Castle and the Clerkenwell explosion.

—After three years' litigation the company organized to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river from Jersey city to New York have effected a compromise with the opposing companies, and the work begun in 1874 is to be immediately resumed. When the tunnel is completed it is expected that passengers by rail will be able to go through it from Jersey city to New York in two minutes.

—Mrs. Hayes is as ingenuously charmed with the white house as when she first entered it, and thinks it quite good enough for the president of the United States. She took an old friend through it recently, showed him the grand old rooms, and exclaimed: "No matter what they build, they'll never build any more rooms like these?" This is quite refreshing after the jeremiads we have read for years of the sufferings of the presidential family in these very rooms, and because Mrs. Grant had but one spare bed room.—Mary Clemmer.

—Great excitement prevails in Evansville, owing to the failure of Miller, Gardner & Co., a large wholesale dry goods house. Liabilities not less than $150,000; assets are probably $100,000 The failure is the result of two great confidence in the bookkeeper, Tom C. Gardner, son of the senior of the firm. It is alleged that for five years Tom has been leading a fast life, maintaining a fine establishment of fast horses and an extravagant family. Besides this, he sported diamonds, and it is said kept a mistress and gambled. He has fled with all the money he could borrow. His stealings from the firm are estimated at $50,000

—A Washington correspondent had the impudence to report the wife of the secretary as saying, in reply to the query as to whether she had Mrs. Belknap's carriage, very emphatically, "No, you won't find any of that skullduggery about us!" and all the ignorant newspapers are demanding to know what that awful words means. They ought to know that it is a very good and very common word in the west, whence comes the wife of the secretary of war. It is a favorite in the best society there, and the meaning is very simple and well understood by educated minds. Its best eastern equivalent probably is "shenanagin," although the less complicated word "hornswoggling" rather directly translates it.

POLITICAL.

—Don't melt down your silver spoons just yet. Perhaps congress may declare pewter a legal tender.—Chicago Times, ind.

—The republicans still have a good "fighting chance" for success in the important elections next year.—Knoxville Chronicle, rep.

—Mr. Voorhees will make more noise than Governor Morton did in the senate —but he will not be heard so far.—New York Tribune, rep.

—Old Simon Cameron is still Pennsylvania's senator. Don is merely the mouthpiece of the old man's telephone. —Philadelphia Chronicle, dem.

—The result in New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania is inspiring, and leaves no doubt of a victory in 1880, and makes possible a sweeping victory.—Nashville American, dem

—Mr. Voorhees is an earnest democrat, whose appearance in the senate in the place of that enemy of the south, Morton, should be welcomed by the whole southern people.—New Orleans Democrat, dem.

—No; Senator Morton leaves no successor. The common love of office and the thirst for power may for a little while combine to stay the dissolution of the republican organization, but its royal line of leaders is extinct.—Baltimore Gazette, dem.

—That sly old democrat rooster
Yesterday got a fine booster;
So jolly it feels
That it stands on its heels
And crows just the same as it use ter!—Philadelphia Times, ind

—The democratic majorities in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York are not so large that Grant can not overcome them in 1880 There is no telling, however, what three more years of Hayes may do. If he keeps on as at present there won't be enough republicanism left for seed two years hence.—St. Louis Globe Democrat, rep

—Voorhees is a dangerous and inflammatory demagogue. Egotistical to the highest degree, he fancies that every man who disagrees with him is a conspirator, a traitor, or a lunatic. During the civil war he was a copperhead of the rankest sort, and he barely escaped the martyrdom he sought, and which Vallandigham obtained.—New York Times, rep.

—When Stephens can talk right before his constituents of the "outrageous folly of secession," and Key can call his old companions in arms "erring brethren," when a republican president can meet with the welcome in the southern states that President Hayes lately received, we can safely congratulate ourselves that a stronger force than that of arms now holds this union together.—Milwaukee Sentinel, rep.

—Mr. A. H. Stephens lives at the National hotel, Washington, and despite his desperate physical condition, is a cheery invalid. He wears gloves on hands as small as those of a ten-year old child, relishes rich food, though butter and eggs are forbidden him; takes an occasional whiff of tobacco, and when in health has two ounces of whiskey or brandy after dinner.—New York World, dem.

—The west has repeatedly made generous concessions to the east, and, now, "turn about is fair play." In 1880 the friends of Mr. Tilden, with his own free consent, must rally to the support of a western presidential aspirant in connection with such a man as Hampton, of South Carolina, House, of Tennessee, Caldwell, of Kentucky, or Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, on the ticket with him for vice president. The drift of public sentiment is clearly set in the direction indicated here, and on the portal of the white house may be already foreseen the inscription: No eastern man need apply!—Louisville Evening News, dem.

—Other nations are often penny wise and pound foolish in their public expenses, but America is foolish both with pence and pounds, and lavish waste and sordid stinginess ever go hand in hand. We do not refuse to spend money or even to pay extravagant salaries. In every branch of government even the most rigid economist allows certain erratic and inexplicable offices to absorb superfluous fees and emoluments, but we never by any possibility give the high salary to the high office. The sheriff rides in his carriage while the judge goes afoot, the secretary of state would scorn the salary of a governor, the sergeant-at-arms loans money to the law-makers, the city collector waxes fat while the mayor falls into seediness.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

HOME POLITICS AND STATE PERSONALS.

—The legislative race in Cobb county is to be an open one.

—The Dalton Citizen nominates Col. J. A. R. Hanks for the legislature.

—Hon. Eli G. Hill, of Terrell county, is a candidate for the legislature.

—Mr. J. T. W. Vernon is a candidate for the legislature in Hart county.

—Hon. M. J. Wall is a candidate for the legislature in Schley county.

—Smith Treadwell, Esq, of Whitfield county, is a candidate for the legislature.

—Hon. John T. Clarke has been nominated for the senate in the 11th district.

—Henry county will nominate her candidates by primary election on the 17th.

—They are still talking about sending Grubb, of the Darien Gazette, to the legislature. Let him come.

—Capt. Ruell W. Anderson is a candidate for the legislature in Pulaski. General O C. Home is also a candidate.

—Mr. John W. Gamble was married to Miss Jennie Mobley, of Hamilton, on Thursday.

—On the 7th, Mr. Charles W. Kimbrough was married to Miss Lizzie Worrill, of Talbotton.

—Campbell county is to have an open field and a scrub race so far as the legislative candidate is concerned.

—Hon. James M. Wilson is a candidate for the legislature in Campbell county.

—Captain James Henderson is spoken of as a candidate for the legislature in Jasper county.

—Joel F. Rushin, Sr., is the nominee of the democrats of Marion county for the legislature.

—Barron, of the Fairburn Star, says that "to be forced to do without The Constitution will make anybody desperate."

—Major N. J. Hudson, of Schley, is a prominent candidate for senator in the 13th district, and so is Judge T. F. Rainey.

—Messrs. F. J. and C. W. Williams were nominated as candidates for the legislature in Meriwether county last Tuesday.

—Hon. Enoch Phillips and Hon. Hamilton Hogan, of Carroll county, have been renominated for the legislature.

—The pro tem. editor of the Athens Georgian wants all the trustees of the state university to resign, and give place to younger men.

—Waterman, of the LaGrange reporter, floors two or three newspapers every week on the capital question. And he does it, too, as though it was a matter of no consequence.

—The Macon Telegraph having boasted of knocking Ben Hill's arguments on the capital question all to smithereens, the LaGrange Reporter wants to know if smithereens are some new sort of ingredient for hash.

—LaGrange Reporter: The Old Capital says, by implication, that Ben Hill is not a democrat, and yet the senior editor of the Old Capital, while clerk of the house of representatives, worked manfully to elect him to the senate.

—Colonel H. H. Jones, of the Macon Telegraph, has at last consented to become a candidate for the legislature from Bibb county. We trust he will be nominated and elected, but isn't he afraid of the "external influences" of Atlanta? Or does he propose to do his legislating in the calamus plats near Milledgeville?

—LaGrange Reporter: In 1868 Macon tried to bribe the radical constitutional convention to locate the capital in that city. That is, we suppose it was a bribe; the mayor of Macon officially notified Mr. Sam Gove, a radical member of the convention, that Macon would give as much as any other city to have the capital located there, and this is what the Macon Telegraph now calls a bribe.

—Columbus Times: We are glad to learn from The Atlanta Constitution that the people of the fifth congressional district are speaking out in protest against the vote of their representative, Hon. Milton Candler, in opposition to the repeal of the resumption act. Mr. Candler ought to respect the wishes of his people in this matter, and there is no doubt that they, like the people of the other Georgia districts, are nearly a unit in favor of repeal.

—Henry County Weekly: From a gentleman who has recently returned from southern Georgia, we learn that Atlanta is rapidly gaining ground in the capital contest, and bids fair to sweep that entire section. Our informant is a close observer, and knows whereof he speaks. We have ever held the people of southwest Georgia to be just and fair minded in all things, but more especially in all matters pertaining to the state's welfare; and our admiration for them is only increased upon receiving the above information.

—LaGrange Reporter: It has been generally believed heretofore, that Ben Hill is a man of some talent; but the editors of the Old Capital say he is nothing but "a peripatetic vendor of cheap opinions." They assign this as a reason why they do not publish Mr. Hill's letter on the capital question. The true reason is that they are afraid to publish it. They attack it and misrepresent its author, but they dare not publish the letter. This same paper says if the negroes are being told that a new capital costing $2,000,000 will have to be built if Atlanta wins, nothing is known of it at "headquarters." But that statement is used with the whites, and is deceiving the more ignorant of them. Do "the headquarters" have more respect for the ignorance of the negroes than for that of the whites.

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS, CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

At Atlanta, Monday, November 1?th,

MARIETTA STREET LOT.

POSITIVELY ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES AT 1 AND 7 P. M.

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FIFTH ANNUAL TOUR OF THE CONTINENT BY RAIL.



A Congress of Bewildering Attractions! 10,000 Separate and Distinct Novelties! The Earth, the Sea, the Sky are all represented in a VAST WILDERNESS OF EXHIBITION TENTS.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.

W. W. COLE'S

NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

A Mammoth Museum! A Stupendous Menagerie A Famous Circus!

W. W. COLE........ SOLE PROPRIETOR.

This grand and classic entertainment is wholly exempt from the indelicacies and coarseness too frequently permitted in most of tent exhibitions In this Great Show there is nothing ever presented that a gentleman would hesitate to bring his family to witness or the most exacting take exception at. Our Superiority over any other Show in America. We Challenge the World to Equal Our Great Show.

Worth of Golden Tableau Cars and Chariots like Mountains of Burnished Gold in Sunlight.

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Extraordinary Features

JUST ADDED.

Living Alaska Oceanic Lions! Baby Elephants, Baby Dromedaries, Baby Leopards. Baby Lions, Baby Camels, Baby Monkeys, Baby Tigers, Baby Sea Lions, Den of Monster Serpents, Drove of Bactrian Camels. Herd of Elephants. A $20,000 Hippopotamus, A Sea Elephant, Walrus, &c. Trained and Performing Wild Beasts.

50 Circus Performers, 2 Beautiful Lady Artists, 18 Darling Children, 20 Select Musicians, New and Famous Artists, Avalanche of Attractions. Interesting and Instructive, Famous Family ?orld World of Foreign Features, 10,000 Wondrous Beasts, 31 Lilliputian Ponies, 6 Funny Clowns, Games of the Roman Corso.



30 Cages, Dens and Corrals of Wild Beasts,

THE MOST GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT EVER SEEN! FORMING A SCENE OF SPLENDOR NEVER BEFORE EQUALED!

?6 nov4..66t nov4, 6, 8, 10, 11&12

HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

A Sketch of the New Senator's Political Career.

Daniel W. Voorhees was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 26, 1827, and consequently is fifty years old. When about two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana, and brought up the subject of this sketch on a farm. In 1845 young Voorhees was admitted to college in the Asbury university, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated in 1849. Immediately thereafter he entered into a course of reading, preparing himself for his chosen profession, that of law. While in college he displayed the qualifications of a natural orator, which brought him into prominence after he left his alma mater. In April, 1852, he formed a partnership with the lamented E. A. Hannegan, formerly United States senator from Indiana. His first political office was that of prosecuting attorney of the criminal court, to which position he was appointed by Governor Joseph A. Wright. He made a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was the democratic nominee for congress in his district, but was defeated by a majority of only 230 votes, two years before that district gave a republican majority of nearly 3,000 votes. The splendid race of young Voorhees gave him a position in the state as one of the popular democratic leaders, which he has ever since held. November, 1857, Dan removed to Terre Haute, his present home. In 1858 he received the appointment as United States district attorney from President Buchanan, in which position he added fresh laurels to his brow as a lawyer and orator. In the congressional elections of the fall of 1859, 1861 and 1863, Mr. Voorhees, as the democratic standard-bearer of his district, triumphantly carried the district, although the latter race was successfully contested by his opponent, and Voorhees, by the most glaring frauds, was deprived of a seat in the national house of representatives for the following term. In 1866 he refused to accept the nomination, but in 1868 and 1870 he was elected, and for four years was the fearless representative of his constituents, at a time, too, when the patriots were sorely tried. In 1872 Mr. Voorhees was defeated by the coalition of the democracy and the Greeley reform movement. Since then Mr. Voorhees has attended to his practice. His career while in congress is well known, and his wonderful oratorical powers acknowledged throughout the country. Mr. Voorhees is about six feet one inch tall, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is of fair complexion, dark hazel eyes, sandy hair, carries himself very erect, and whenever or wherever announced to address the people invariably speaks to thousands, and hence his great influence.

TWO.

High on the hills Lord Heron he dwells;
Rosalind sings on the moors below,
Watching the bees in the heather bells
Merrily swinging to and fro.

Young Lord Heron has left his state,
Donned a doublet of hodden grey
Stolen out of the postern gate,
A silly shepherd, to wander away!

Rosalind keeps the heart of a child;
Gentle and tender and pure is she.
John the shepherd, is comely and mild,
Tending his flock by valley or lea.

Never a swain has whispered before
What she hears at the close of day;
"Rose of roses, I love thee more—
More than the sweetest words can say.

"Though I seem but a shepherd lad,
Down from a stately race I came;
In silks and jewels I'll have thee clad,
And Lady of Heron shall be thy name."

Rosalind blushed a rosy red,
Turned as white as the hawthorn's blow;
Folded her kirtle over her head,
And sped away like a startled doe

"Rose of roses come back to me,
Leave me never!" Lord Heron cried;
"Never!" echoed from hill and lea;
"Never!" the lonely cliffs replied.

Loud he mourned a year and a day;
But Lady Alice was fair to see,
The bright sun blesses their bridal day,
And the castle bells ring merrily.

Over the moors, like a rolling knell
Rosalind hears them slowly peal;
Low she mourns: "I loved him well,
Better I loved his mortal weal"

"Rest, Lord Heron, in Alice's arms;
She is a lady of high degree:
Rosalind hath but her peasant charms;
Ye had rued the day ye wedded me.

Lord Heron he dwells in his castle high;
Rosalind sleeps on the moor below;
He loved to live, she loved to die,
Which loved truest the angels know.

—Rose Terry Cooke

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday, November 12th

KELLEY & LEON'S

MINSTRELS

AND BURLESQUE

Opera Troupe,

FROM THEIR OPERA HOUSE,

231 STREET NEW YORK.

Prices $1 00, 75 and 50 Cents,

Reserved Seats at Phillips & Crew's, $1 00.
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New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy, which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed, in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "Has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health

PROOF

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13 1871

MR. H. R STEVENS.

Dear Sir—About one year since, I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours.
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co,
10 State St., Boston.

I HAVE FOUND

THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

BOSTON, Mass

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was a quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,
Pass. Ag't Mich. C. R. R.,
No 69 Washington Street, Boston.

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

353 nov3 d2w sat &wed 2dor4thp n r m

GEORGIA Fulton county.

WHEREAS, Sarah F. Sneed has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Charles H. Sneed and Luia A Sneed, minors and orphans of Henry H. Sneed, late of Tarrant county, Texas, deceased:

All persons concerned are notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant. Atlanta, Nov. 5th, 1877.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
226 n9 10...w4w Ordinary.

Atlanta & Charlotte

AIR-LINE RAILWAY,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA, November 9th, 1877.

COMMENCING SUNDAY MORNING, November 11th,

Double Daily Trains

will run over the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, as follows

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta, : : 5:00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta, : 9:25 A M

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta, : : 6:00 A M
Arrive at Atlanta, : 11:13 P M

Passengers leaving Atlanta by Mail Train at 5 p. m., will arrive in New York at 9:35 a. m., second morning.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by Day Train at 6 a m., will dine in Washington City the following day and arrive in New York at 10:15 p. m., same evening.

Accommodation Train leaving heretofore at 7 a m, will be discontinued

J HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
(09 nov10 .dtf

The Last Chance! IN 1877.

HAVANA ROYAL LOTTERY.

Grand Extraordinary Drawing!

Will Take Place, Dec. 31, 1877.

Only 18000 Tickets,

and 2346 Prizes!

Capital Prize, $500,000.

Total Amount of Prizes.........................$1 350 000

We only guarantee those tickets obtained through us as being genuine.

Send your orders and call for plans to

BORNIO & BROTHER,

Oldest Agents for the South New Orleans, La

540 oct25 ..d2m fri sun wed

The Constitution

ATLANTA, GA

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Hon. D. G. Candler, mayor of Gainesville, will not be a candidate for re-election.

—The venerable and beloved Dr Lovick Pierce, now in his ninety-fourth year, preached in Waynesboro the other day.

—Wednesday night Hartwell was favored with a free show in the shape of a brilliant meteor, which burst over the town with a loud rumbling noise.

—Hon. J. R. Respess, of Marion county, has already gathered nearly nine bales of cotton from five acres of land, and will gather more.

—Judge Reese's letter on the capital question has created a great change in public opinion along the line of the Georgia railroad. His arguments can't be refuted.

—Col. David A. Woodson, an old North Carolina printer, is setting type in the office of the Hartwell Sun. He has been engaged in the business for fifty-five years.

—The Hartwell Sun proposes fifty thousand hurrahs for Hon. B. H. Hill to whom that section is indebted for a tri-weekly mail line from Hartwell to Toccoa.

—A cutting affray between Mr. Harry Freeman and Vol. Crawford occurred in Coweta county, recently. Both parties were severely, but not dangerously wounded.

—The young ladies of the Callopean society of Marietta female college will in a few days, issue the first number of a monthly paper to be called The Callopean Critique.

—The Covington Star says that Mike Davis, who murdered Milledge Gay, in Newton county, and who was tried and convicted of manslaughter, and branded with the letter M in the palm of his hand, is now a resident of Elizabeth City, N. J. He is said to be in prosperous circumstances.

—As she slips, she slides along. The Albany News says that after the Albany Guards had finished their regular order of business on Thursday night a Milledgeville member suggested that a vote be taken on the capital question. Twenty-five members were present. Atlanta received twenty-three votes.

—Mr. Wingett Maddox, of Coweta county, and his family are sorely afflicted. On the 30th of October Mrs Maddox and her little baby died within an hour or two of each other, and at present nine out of eleven of the household are dangerously—some of them fatally—ill. The correspondent of the Newnan Herald says the illness is influenza, but it is probably diptheria.

—The Gainesville Eagle says: The Telegraph and Messenger is mistaken in its ungenerous insinuation that Atlanta pays the country press for publishing certain capital matter. She not only does not pay, but her merchants do not advertise with the papers that are fighting her battles, on that account. We have received one $15 ad, and no more, in recognition of a thousand dollars worth of printers ink. We are for Atlanta, nevertheless.

—The Oglethorpe Echo says: On our first page we publish an able article from the pen of Hon. W. M. Reese, of Washington, wherein he puts forth the advantages offered by Atlanta over Milledgeville as a seat of government so clearly and understandingly that we do not see how any sane man can vote for removal after its perusal. It is undeniably a clincher, and unless Milledgeville can refute these arguments (and we cannot see how she can do it) this county will vote Atlanta almost solid. Three weeks ago Milledgeville would have carried Oglethorpe three to one, but a great change has come over our people, and if the enthusiasm for Atlanta continues to spread like it has been doing of late, Milledgeville won't get three votes within our territory.

—Marietta Journal: Our efficient city marshal, Mr. John Barrett, was standing on the square Saturday, looking eastward. He observed a speck in the heavens that grew larger as it appeared to approach. Directly there was a crash of a window-pane in a window of the store of Barker & Cooper and there on the ground lay floundering a beautiful wild duck. Mr. Barrett immediately arrested the intruder, and as there was no one to go on its bond, he appropriated it for cost which no doubt made him a good and enjoyable feast.

—Buena Vista Argus: Rev. D. J. Apperson, who lives nine miles north of Ellaville, in Schley county, had a nursery in 1868 which was too thick, and decided to thin out the bearing trees, which he did, cutting them down above the ground sometime in October. Several days thereafter he needed some "forks," with which to make a shelter for his potatoes. One of the forks he made of one of the peach trees which he had cut down. The end was sharpened and the prongs cut off, and the body driven in the ground with an axe. Strange to say that fork is now a large bearing tree, with strong roots, from which Mr. A. has gathered bushels of fine October peaches each year for several past.

—Marietta Journal: We learn that on last Wednesday nigh J. D. Jenkins was killed at his father's residence, near Aker's mill, below Smyrna, in this county. The particulars we are unable to get, as the affair seems to be clouded in mystery. It is said that George Brown, a painter, who has been stopping in Marietta some weeks, is the party that shot Jenkins. Jenkins has figured around Marietta some time, and it was reported that he was an escaped convict, and that $25 reward was offered for him. Brown hired a horse and buggy from Mr. Spellman Wednesday evening, for the avowed purpose of going to where Jenkins was stopping and arrested him. He went and returned that night, and Jenkins was reported killed by him. Brown eluded our officers, but at the present writing Sheriff Stephens is in search for him. Coroner Grist went out Thursday morning to hold an inquest over Jenkins.

—Rome Tribune: The argument on the capital question has been exhausted, and its last analysis brings us to the figures. Let us carefully examine them and see how the interest of the state is to be effected by the movement. Sentiment is a fine thing, but it butters no bread. Burdened as the people are with hard times and bad debts they can't afford it. The state has in Atlanta the capital building on Marietta street worth $250,000. The executive mansion on Peachtree street, worth $100 000 The city of Atlanta offers the city hall and park as a donation to the state. This is worth for the ground alone $100,000, and for the hall $50,000, making in all property to the value of $500,000. The state has at Milledgeville a capitol worth $100 000, and an executive mansion worth $50,000, making in all $150,000 Now, how will this interest be effected by a removal of the seat of government to Milledgeville. The first item to be considered is the cost of removal. It will cost to move the various departments $30,000 It will cost $50,000 more to provide ample offices at Milledgeville for the accommodation of these departments. It will cost $50 000 more to enlarge the capitol in order to accommodate the general assembly. This makes $130 000 to begin with, and it will cost every cent of it. The next thing is the depreciation and forfeiture of the state's property in Atlanta. The capitol building would not sell for $75,000; the governor's mansion would not sell for more than $50,000; the city hall property would revert back to the city; the state would not realize for property now worth $500,000 more than $125,000; a clear loss of $375,000 on depreciation. To this add the $130 000 required to move the archives, and to prove offices at Milledgeville, and we have the handsome sum of $505,000. Nor is this all. The city of Atlanta has a mortgage foreclosed upon the capitol building at Atlanta for $75,000 principal and $25,000 interest, making a total of $100 000, which mortgage is stayed under legal contract with the city, so long as the capital remains in the city. The day it is removed the mortgage goes into execution, and the building will be sold to pay it. It will not bring the money, because no private parties could be found able to buy it. This $100,000 may be added to the above, making a grand total of $605 000 the state will lose, merely to gratify a foolish sentiment and to utilize the property at Milledgeville, valued at a high estimate, at $150,000 Is there any common sense in such a venture, and are our people in a condition to afford the luxury of such a costly sentiment?

DOWN IN DIXIE

—The sea going craft in Charleston harbor Saturday numbered 51.

—The Virginia state fair received and expended about $15,000.

—The Indians are constructing a log cabin on the ramparts of the fort at St. Augustine.

—Gov. Hampton made a speech at the Darlington, S. C., fair last week.

—There were shipped from Tampa the last week in October 13,000 oranges.

—The people of east Florida were greatly disappointed by the non-appearance of frost last Sunday morning.

—A strong movement has been inaugurated in North and South Carolina in favor of the whipping post.

—An admission fee of 25 cents to see the Lee monument models is swelling the funds of the society.

—The workingmen of Chattanooga have nominated Maj. W. J. Calhoun for mayor, and Geo. E. Dunbar for city marshal.

—A temporary injunction has been granted by Judge Archibald, restraining the sale of the furniture of the Grand National hotel in Jacksonville, Fla., advertised to commence last Monday

—Nashville American: Senator Morton's last words were: "I am dying; I am worn out" Dr. Paul F. Eve said, only a few hours before he died: "I would rather wear out than rust out."

—A special dispatch to the Jacksonville Sun and Press, from Fernandina, says there has been twenty new cases of yellow fever in that city from Tuesday to Thursday afternoon. Most of them are relapses.

—Rev. W. G. Stewart, postmaster at Tallahassee, has notified the chairman of the republican state executive committee of his resignation and withdrawal from said committee as a member thereof.

—Mr. A. T. Andrews, a young man about thirty years of age, who went to Jacksonville two years ago from Chattanooga, Tenn., died in that city on the morning of the 3rd inst, at 11 o'clock, of consumption.

—East Florida Banner: Mr. Eichelberger's vineyard turned out ninety-two barrels of wine. Besides this, he sold and gave away a large quantity of grapes. His vineyard covers less than three acres of ground.

—Nashville American: There will be a meeting of merchants at the exchange Saturday morning to form a stock company for the purpose of carrying on direct trade with the Spanish Main, eventually extending business to the large South American cities.

—Messrs. Capo, Pomar & Co., of St. Augustine, Florida, have caught during the season about one hundred and twenty five green turtles, weighing two thousand five hundred pounds, which are now kept alive in a tank, where they are daily fed and kept for sale They weigh from five to one hundred and ten pounds each.

—At a public meeting held in Live Oak on the 30th day of October, 1877, it was unanimously resolved, "that a convention, to consist of five delegates from each election precinct in the county of Suwanee, be held at Live Oak, on the fourth Saturday in November, to recommend to the governor of the state the removal of certain county officers, and to do other and all such things as may be deemed advisable for the public good."

—The Sunland (Tampa) Tribune says: "We learn that an eccentric old fisherman by the name of Dolliffe, who has led a solitary life along this coast for some years, was found dead in his boat in Palma Sola Bay a few days ago. He is thought to have committed suicide, a double barrelled shot gun having been found in the boat with one barrel discharged, and such a wound on the corpse as would be inflicted by such means."

—The Vicksburg Herald says that S. T. Fortson, an intelligent planter of Warren county, has realized this year from an acre of sugar cane, $200, besides saving enough molasses for his own use, and enough cane to plant next season. He is delighted at the success of his experiment. The editor of the Herald tasted the molasses and says it was as fine as any that is for sale in the market.

—Says the Nashville Banner: The monthly report of the bureau of agriculture, statistics and mines for October, shows an increase of immigration to this state from the following states during the month: Indiana 18, Michigan 11, Minnesota 9, Iowa 4, Ohio 18 Pennsylvania 9, Illinois 5, New York 2 Of this number, 14 families settled in Davidson county, 5 in Williamson, 2 in Franklin, 4 in Giles, 3 in Hamilton, 2 in Knox, 2 in Fayette, and 1 in Lawrence.

—Charleston Courier, Monday: The meanest and most malignant of all the carpet-bag thieves who have cursed South Carolina, L Cass Carpenter, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Santiago de Cuba. He was in charge of Mr. B. Johnston, who conveyed him immediately to jail for safe keeping. The ex congressman looks a trifle thin, but is otherwise unchanged, still wearing the long coarse red beard in which he gloried in the brazen days of old.

—Another paper, under democratic auspices, is soon to be published in Gainesville. The increase of papers in Florida is unprecedented. Twenty two are now published in east, six in middle, and three in west Florida, or an average of one to every seven hundred and fifty of the white voting population. Forty-seven years ago the Pensacola Gazette and the Tallahassee Floridian were the only newspapers published in the territory, but the majority of the population at that time were Indians.

—Montgomery Advertiser: On Saturday morning last a deputy sheriff of Quitman county, Georgia, went to Eufaula to arrest a negro, charged with stealing. The sheriff saw the negro and the latter broke to run. The sheriff fired at him with a pistol, and the ball struck him in the back of the head, causing almost instant death. The sheriff then fled, escaping across the river into Georgia. He clearly violated the laws of Alabama in attempting to make the arrest, and was undoubtedly guilty of a great crime in killing the negro under the circumstances.

—The Volusia County Herald has the following, showing what can be accomplished in one short year in Florida by enterprise and industry: "On the 6th day of last December about twenty men and half that number of ladies assembled in the pine woods on a piece of land then owned by H. A. DeLand, proprietor-in chief of DeLand's chemical works, Fairport, N Y. All about this place was wilderness, with but one house in sight, yet every foot of land for miles about has been taken up by actual settlers, chiefly from Kentucky and the north, and nearly every one hundred and sixty acres can now boast a home, and what is better, nearly every home can boast from one to five olive plants about its table."

—Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle: A farmer living near Charlottesville informs us of the curious operations of the industrious little insects, the ants, in one of his fields. A few weeks ago he sowed timothy seed on the field with his wheat. The wheat has come up nicely, but examination shows that the grass seed has been carefully gathered by the ants and deposited in piles at the front entrances to their subterranean abodes, with a view to a plentiful supply of food during the winter. All over the field are these little mounds of timothy seed, and a great deal of it has been carried across the public road and deposited in an adjoining field.

—Buy Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures.

—The American House, Boston, needs no recommendation to the generality of travelers, but it may be not amiss to inform those who are contemplating their first visit to the "Hub" that no Hotel in that city is better than the "American." It is conveniently located to all lines of travel as well as well as the business portion of the city, and no effort is spared to maintain the high rank the house has held so long.

New Advertisements.

The Opium Habit in America

Has increased in the last century with wonderful rapidity, and is still on the increase. If it were not for Dr. Collins' discovery there would be no hope; his cure is painless and sure; his prices for treatment are nearly thirty per cent less than they were in 1868. For particulars address,

DR. S. B. COLLINS,
220 nov10 d&w1m LaPorte, Ind.

NOTICE.

IF DANIEL L. MURRAY, son of Daniel Murray and Susan Scott was, or his heirs, will write me, I can tell them something to pay.

H. H. HAYNES,
219 nov10..w2t Cadiz, Ky.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 7th day of November, A D, 1877, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William P. Weaver, of DeKalb county and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, at Atlanta, Georgia, before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 29th day of November, A. D., 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
218 nov 0—d1t

G. W. ADAIR.......... Auctioneer.

Peachtree Street Lot,

Colonel Bulow Campbell's Beautiful Corner Lot.

I WILL sell on the premises on Tuesday afternoon, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, that beautiful corner lot of Colonel Campbell, on Peachtree street The locality, surroundings, shade trees, gas, street cars, all in front of lot, making it the most desirable unimproved lot on that fashionable street. I will sell to suit purchasers as to front feet, anywhere between 75 and 90 feet. By selling by front feet purchasers can have as much as desired, within the limit, running west along Pine street 160 feet. Free ride out to lot. Sale absolute Terms cash G. W. ADAIR.
177 nov8 dnov8, 10, 11, 17, 18 &20

G. W. ADAIR.......... Auctioneer.

BONE MILL PROPERTY,

OGLETHORPE PARK.

I WILL sell upon the premises at three o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, 21st instant, the Bone Mill Property about 3¼ acres land The land is enclosed The portion fronting on the right of way has the Mill and three small houses on it The portion fronting on Marietta road is enclosed and has a 3 room house on it It is a fine site for manufacturing purposes and must be examined by those who have a turn of mind that way After the sale I will sell the following personal property.

1 Mineral Crusher,
1 Bone Crusher same size,
1 Perpendicular Crusher, 600 lbs per hour,
1 pair French Burr Mill Rock, 39 in diameter
2 Bolting Mill Cloths for paint
1 Bolting Mill Cloth for Flour,
3½ acres ground more or less,
1 2 boiler, 56 flues,
1 barrel paint and soap stone.

All sold for Trustees of Cook & Cheek, and without reserve. Free ride on street cars. Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR.
178 nov8 nov8, 11, 14, 18, 20 &21

G. W. ADAIR, Auc'r.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON LONG TIME.

I WILL sell, on the premises, on Wednesday, 14th inst, commencing at 3 o'clock precisely:

First a vacant lot, 50x21[illegible], on Mitchell street, between Pryor and Loyd streets, opposite the Calloway cottage

Second—Buyers will then follow the sale bill to corner Church and Cain streets where I will sell a lot and four room house See plat.

Third—Two lots, as per plat, on Harris street, between Collins and Calhoun streets.

Titles indisputable and terms very accommodating—one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, three years with 10 per cent interest, thus enabling parties who want nice houses to buy and have ample time to make the money to pay for it. Sale absolute, on the merit of the property Look at each place and be in attendance.

G. W. ADAIR,
125 Nov4 5t—4, 10, 11, 13&14 No. 4 Wall st.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Long Time.

I WILL sell on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th inst, at 3 o'clock precisely:

1st 2 nice 4 room cottages on Magazine street, 100 feet west of W & A R R Round House and Shop as per plat. These are comfortable places, that command rent-paying tenants.

2. Immediately after the above is sold, buyers will follow sale-bill, a short distance, to Markham street, near corner of Mangum, and on Taylor Hill Street Car Line, where I will sell a lot 71x76½ and 5 room house. Titles indisputable and terms very accommodating, thus enabling parties who pay rent to secure a cheap house ¼ cash. 1, 2, and 3 years, 10 per cent interest. G. W. ADAIR,
72 nov4d5t 4,10,11 14 15 No 4 Wall st.

G. W. ADAIR.......... Auctioneer.

3 New 3 Room Cottages,

CREW STREET.

TO meet an urgent financial obligation, I will sell, with perfect titles, on the premises on Crew street, south of Richardson street, near McDonough street cars and Crew Street School, situated on a high commanding point and surrounded by first class neighborhood, immediately west of residence of Rev A. T. Spalding, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, 3 o'clock precisely, 3 nice 3 room Cottages, with new enclosure around each place, good water. Cottages are in good style, well arranged, just what many persons call for tasty, snug small houses, in good locality Sale absolute. Terms—⅓ cash balance 3 and 6 months, 10 per cent. interest.
176 nov8..d5t G. W. ADAIR.

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC

NEW YORK, October 1st, 18

I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased, to its normal condition The result of that labor has been the production of

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

Their popularity has become so extended and the demand so great as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby ROBBING ME of the reward, and the afflicted of their virtues.

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC.

and protect them from vile impositions, I have adopted a new label, which bears my trade-mark and notice of its entry in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, also my signature, thus:

W. H. Tutt M. D.

TO COUNTERFEIT THIS IS FORGERY.
Before purchasing, examine the label closely.

THE GENUINE TUTT'S PILLS

exert a peculiar influence on the system Their action is prompt, and their good effects are felt in a few hours. A quarter of a century of study of the Liver has demonstrated that it exerts a greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body, and when diseased the entire organism is deranged It is specially for the healing of this vital organ that I have spent so many years of toil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest boon ever furnished the afflicted, shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imitation imposed upon them?

LET THE HONEST PEOPLE OF AMERICA SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE NOT DEFRAUDED. Scrutinize the label closely, see that it bears all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from respectable dealers. It can be found everywhere. Very respectfully,

W. H. TUTT.
000 oct16..d&wtf n r m

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency

as the result of self-abuse in youth, [illegible] excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and [illegible] following effects: Nervousness, Seminal [illegible] (night emissions by dreams) Dimness of sight, [illegible] Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion [illegible] Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual [illegible] marriage improper or unhappy, are [illegible] permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** entirely eradicated from the system. **GLEET**, Stricture, Orchitis, [illegible] Piles and other private diseases quickly [illegible]

It is self-evident that a physician [illegible] to a certain class of diseases, and [illegible] annually, acquires great skill. Physicians [illegible] recommend persons to my care. W[illegible] visit the city for treatment, medicines can be [illegible] and safely by mail or express anywhere

Cures Guaranteed in all [illegible] undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free [illegible] Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly [illegible]

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
223 aug5 -d&w1y

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. $3 per case. Sent by express anywhere Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York Druggists supplied.
61 aug5,1877...d1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients.
Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec5,1876—d&w1y

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE REMOVED.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address **HOWARD ASSOCIATION**, 419 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
834 may15..d1yr

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it: the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.
Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.
434 aug26 d&w1y

O B. M. Woolley's Painless AMERICAN OPIUM Cure or ANTIDOTE. The habit of using Morphine, Gum Opium, Laudanum or Elixir of Opium cured painlessly by this *Improved remedy.* Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga., at *reduced prices.* Tested in hundreds of cases. Guaranteed. Particulars FREE. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.
Office, 35 Whitehall street, up stairs, over Linen Store. 365 oct16...dtf

Tailors.

A. SATZKY, MERCHANT TAILOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that he has now opened his large stock of French and English Suiting Cloths, Doeskins and Overcoatings, all of which he is prepared to make up in superior styles at greatly reduced prices No 7 Peachtree street, under National Hotel. 114 nov4..1m

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., October 13 1877.

ON and after Sunday, October 14, 1877 passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leave Macon for Eufaula (Accommodation)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	9 15 a m
Leave Macon for Columbus (Accommodation)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	3 27 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Macon daily, except Saturday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Eufaula (Accommodation)	6 30 p m
Arrives Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus (Accommodation)	9 31 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 19 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Eufaula daily except Sunday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 46 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 33 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Train on Blakeley Extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 31 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 31 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 15 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 06 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

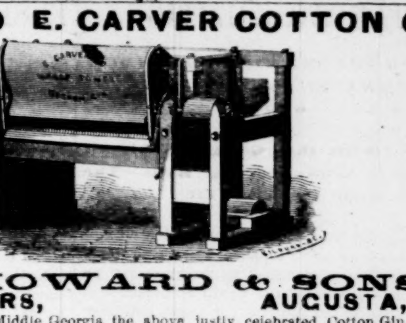
Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon

Cotton Factors.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON GIN.



W. H. HOWARD & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. **Horse Power Gins, 10 in. Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 12 in. Saws, $4 00 Saw.** We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.
57 jly5 d&w til dec 1st

Business Directory.

DR. JAS. AYLES LINK,
Dentist,
63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.
439 july24. 1877..d6m

D. SMITH
Dentist.
Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28 1876—d1y

Lawyers.

J. B. REDWINE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall street, James Bank Block, room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special references: Hon, John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell. 389 june26...dtf

GEO F. WOOTEN,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,
Attorney at Law
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877—d12m

H. STRICKLAND, JR,
Attorney at Law,
DULUTH, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in Gwinnett, Milton, Forsyth and Hall counties. Collections promptly attended to. 4:2 oct19,1877...d6m

S. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER
BERNER & TURNER,
Attorneys at Law,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA,
WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga
feb1,1877—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,
Attorney at Law
S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, resident Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G Harris President Southern Mutual Ins Co., Athens, Ga
Claims collected in any part of the State
feb26,1877—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. John B Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon, A. H Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col Geo W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN HOWELL C. GLENN
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the room formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31—dtf

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CHARLESTON HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.
E. H. JACKSON & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The CHARLESTON HOTEL, well known as one of the leading first class hotels of the South, offers to the traveling public special inducements this season at POPULAR RATES, $2 50, $3 and $4 per day, according to location of room.
6[illegible] nov4 d w

WAX

FLOWERS,
FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY

Instructions given in all kinds of Wax, Worsted and Hair Work.
132 nov6..d1w **82 Whitehall Street.**

Hamilton Female College.

(Formerly Hocker College,

Lexington, Kentucky.

WELL SELECTED course of study. Special departments for all Ornamental Branches Faculty large, able and experienced Extensive grounds for recreation Excellent buildings 160x88 feet, 4 stories containing 125 apartments — commodious chapel, rice recitation, ornamental play and bath rooms; warmed by steam and lighted with gas Only two young ladies occupy a room Cost of improvements $100 000, charges as low as any school offering equal advantages in the United States. Session begins September 10, 1877. For terms, catalogues and further particulars, address
J. T. PATTERSON, President.
224 aug14 oct16..d5 sat

$10, $5, or $2.50

Invested in the Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH

Prize Distribution Comp'y

(Under Act of Legislature of Ky, for the benefit of the City Schools of Frankfort, which takes place in the city of LOUISVILLE, KY, in Public Library Hall on Dec. 31st, 1877, may secure in **in Cash** all or a part of *$50,000, $20 000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,000* or any of the **6,684** Prizes, amounting to **$320,000** Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Ky., Depository.

Drawing Positively Dec. 31,

OR MONEY REFUNDED

And under the same Management that so ably and satisfactorily conducted the SECOND Drawing of the Kentucky Cash Distribution Co Whole Tickets, $10 00; Halves, $5 00 Quarters, $2 50 For tickets, address G. W. BARROW & CO, General Managers. Courier Journal Building, LOUISVILLE, KY

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

62 oct31..d nov7,10 14,21 24,28 dec1,8,11 13,15 18,20,22, 5 wkly nov7 to d c5,12&19

Milton County Deputy Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in December next, the following very valuable property, to wit: Lots of land numbers five hundred and fifty nine and five hundred and nine-one, part of five hundred and ninety, north and east of Fort Mills creek, and a part of lots five hundred and fifty-eight and five hundred and forty five, or so much as is covered by the back water of mill pond with right to maintain the present head on it a part; said two lots contain in all about ninety to ninety-five acres; on said lands is one of the best water powers, twenty two feet head and fall, in this country, well improved with good Merchant Flouring Mill, stone building thirty by thirty six feet, two ten feet stories and basement and garret, best of stone laid in good strong lime mortar, well fitted the best machinery; within eighty yards of the old stage route from Atlanta to Dahlonega; good house with three rooms, stack brick chimney, forty five acres of the land in a high state of cultivation, about ten or twelve acres bottom, there has been spent in the purchase and improvements since 1869 not less than ten thousand dollars. Levied on as the property of E J Camp to satisfy fi fa in favor of the heirs of William Thomason, deceased, late of Tennessee, and the s sold subject to a mortgage of Stephens & Flynn amount $241 00 Parties wishing to purchase can make arrangements with Mr. Camp for time for amount over fifteen hundred dollars at a reasonable rate of interest. Property pointed out by defendant in fi fa.

CLINTON WEBB, Deputy Sheriff
217 nov10...w4t & d 3 suns

Undertakers.



FRANK X. BLILEY,

City Funeral Undertaker,
AND
Agent for the Egyptian Balm.

I HAVE the largest stock of Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets in the State. My stock of Wooden Coffins and Caskets is full and complete and I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the city Come and examine before you buy elsewhere. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

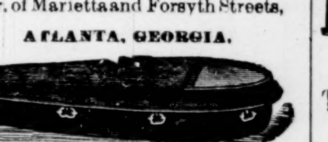
Office and Warerooms No. 26 West Alabama, between Broad and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga
230 sep11...dtf FRANK X BLILEY.

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art,

with greatly reduced prices.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.
203 oct10..d1yr

Cotton Buyers.

WM. H HANNON, Formerly Wm. H Hannon & Bro., Montgomery, Ala. — J. A ANSLEY Formerly J. A. Ansley & Co., Augusta, Ga.

HANNON & ANSLEY,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets,
ATLANTA.................GEORGIA

Reference—Campbell Wallace, President Merchants Bank; A. C. & B. F. Wyly, Wholesale Grocers Atlanta, Ga. 396 oct8..d1m

W. DANIEL,

SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL & ROWLAND,

COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commission Merchant.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
278 aug17 dtf

CHAS. F. STUBBS,

(Successor to Groover, Stubbs & Co.,)

COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant

AGENTS FOR THE
QUITMAN FACTORY YARNS.
94 BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

BAGGING, TIES, ROPE and other supplies furnished. Also, liberal cash advances made on consignments for sale or shipment to Liverpool or Northern ports.

Mr. A. A. Winn, Cashier and Correspondent of the late firm of Groover, Stubbs & Co., has an interest in the business 131 sep6..dtf

Security Oil.

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY OIL,

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN USE.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire-Test.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

Fully Deodorized.

WILL NOT EXPLODE

HIGHEST AWARD

Centennial Exposition

For Excellence of Manufacture AND HIGH FIRE TEST.

Endorsed by the Insurance Companies.

Read this Certificate—One of Many.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BALTIMORE, Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1874.—*Messrs. C. West & Sons,—Gentlemen:* Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security Oil" as the *safest and best* ever used in our household Yours truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, President.

Manufactured by

C. WEST & SONS, Baltimore.

Try it, and you will use no other.
484 sep6 d6m

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Wholesale

DRUGGISTS

AND

Paint Dealers.

Offer to the trade a most desirable stock of every description of goods in their line of business at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

50 cases Horsford's Bread Preparation,
50 cases Axle Grease,
1 00 pounds Lorillard's Snuff,
100 boxes Starch,
1 car load Copperas,
1 car load Epsom Salts, etc.

OUR STOCK OF

Reliable Paints and Oils

is large and prices low for the best goods.

10,000 lbs. St. Louis Lead "Red Seal Brand,"
1,000 gallons Linseed Oil,
50 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Prompt paying dealers, who are not already our customers, are invited to become such.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.
sep16..d3m 31 N Pryor st



Stoves, Hardware &C.

JOHN J. SEAY,

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc,

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings is FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to the manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the country. Send for Price List.

JOHN. J. SEAY,
Rome, Ga.
Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St and Rome Railroad. 179 aug12,1877..d1y

Rolling Mill.

Come and See

The Atlanta Rolling Mill Co.

MANUFACTURE

RAILROAD IRON, SPIKES, BOLTS AND FISH-BARS,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Merchant Iron of Superior Quality,

And sell it at as low prices as it can be procured anywhere. See their samples at the State Fair and then visit the Mill AND SEE HOW IT IS DONE—then buy at home and stop sending money out of the State for an inferior iron. Orders solicited, and promptly filled.

446 oct20 dtf **WILLIAM GOODNOW, General Manager.**

Cigars, &c.

Pandora and Golden Fleece!

The Best Five Cent Cigars in the United States!

For Sale at Leading Tobacconists & Wholesale Grocers

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

CALL ON US FOR THE

PANDORA CIGARS!

None to Equal Them for the Price.

ON HAND the CELEBRATED EPICUREAN CIGARS

181 oct9—dtf BEERMANN & KUHRT.

House Furnishing Goods, Etc.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

36 and 38 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Wood and Willow Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces Slate and Iron Mantles, Etc. Wrought Iron Pipe, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Plumbers's Goods, Steam Cocks, Whistles, and Fittings, Gas Fixtures, Stamped and Plain Tin Ware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Lead, &c. &c.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.

Our stock is now complete, and the largest and best assorted ever offered in our line in this city. We call special attention of *Merchants* and *Dealers* to our large and varied assortment of goods suited to the trade, and which we offer at BOTTOM FIGURES

Our purchases have been made direct from manufacturers and our facilities are equal to any in the south. We are determined not to be undersold. Our stock of Cooking Stoves is not equalled in the south. So buy your stoves of

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS.

In fact, we have the largest stock and the largest store in the state.

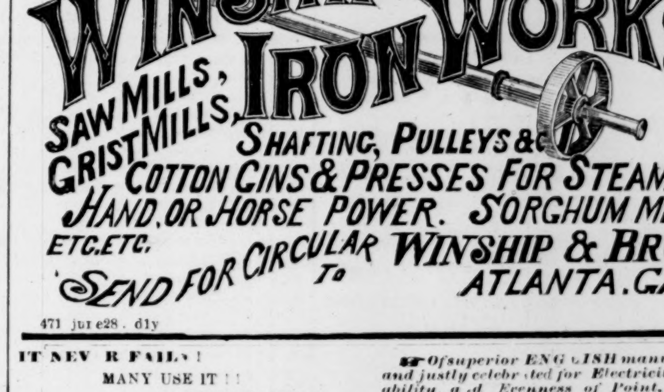
Don't fail to come and see our new store, and we guarantee to save you money if you buy of us.

Manufacturers of **Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe.** Also, agents for

Knowles' Steam Pump.

291 oct14..3m

Iron Works.



471 june28..d1y

IT NEVER FAILS!
MANY USE IT!!
MORE WANT IT!!
ALL CAN HAVE IT!!!

Every Housekeeper in the land should Use

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For all household purposes,

For Scouring and Polishing TIN, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, STEEL and all other metallic ware

It will SCOUR KNIVES and FORKS, WASH DISHES, CLEAN PAINTS, POLISH WINDOWS, SCRUB FLOORS and a good deal more than all other Soaps combined will not do

It removes every kind and every particle of dirt, grease or stains from whatever it is applied to without injury to the ware. The best thing in the world for the hands. Let every man rejoice, that what ever dirty work he may be engaged in

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

he may wash his hands clean with it It costs but the moderate price of an ordinary laundry soap. Can be used in hard or soft water They who try it once always use it.
901 nov9 d2m w2m

MILITARY CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States Long and favorably known in the southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application. 485 oct27..d3m

THE LUCAS LAUNDRY

No. 188 Decatur st.,

Branch Office 58 Whitehall Street.

THIS much needed institution is now in full operation and is prepared to do all kinds of Washing and Ironing in the very best style, and in short notice. The proprietors have been very particular in their selection of the latest improved machinery, and employ only such hands as have had many years experience in the Laundry business. This establishment has the advantage of the experience of the "Quaker City Laundry," of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most popular in that city, which enables us to turn out work in first-class style Goods called for and delivered free of charge. An experienced Laundress is in charge of the work. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

LUCAS & GREGORY, Proprietors.
599 oct28 d1m

Charlotte Hotel,

TRYON STREET,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

TERMS—$2 00 and $1 50 per day according to location Room. Single Meals 50 Cents This hotel is situated in the heart of the city, convenient to the Railroad Depots and principal business houses. J. FILEY DAVIDSON,
6 4 sep8..dtf Proprietor

Of superior ENGLISH manufacture and justly celebrated for Elasticity, Durability and Evenness of Point. In 15 Numbers.

THE SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

Varieties suited to every style of writing. For sale by the Trade generally. A Sample Card, containing one each of the Fifteen Numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
19 june2..d26t sat only

GREAT REDUCTION IN Fall & Winter Millinery.

Mrs. A F. PICKERT.

FOR the next thirty days I will offer at a great sacrifice, a full line of Bonnets and Hats of the latest New York styles,
RUCHING, TIES, VEILING,
HAIR GOODS, CELLULOID
AND JET JEWELRY
49 oct7eod2mo 45 Whitehall Street.

W. T. Park, M. D.

Office and Dispensary No 4 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAS for over twenty-five years made the *Treatment* of all *Diseases of Females,* and all chronic or old standing diseases in both sexes, and all *Constitutional, Complicated, or Inveterate* Diseases of the *Blood Lungs Throat, Stomach Liver, Womb, Genital and Urinary Organs* and the *Nervous system a Specialty,* with a success unexcelled Call, or write to him
70 nov42 aw1m

Administratrix's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Ordinary of Cobb county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in December next, all the property in said county belonging to the estate of Wm Bell deceased, to wit:

One house and lot No 130, on corner of Luckie and Foundry street; also, one house and lot fronting 49 feet on Foundry street; also, one house and lot on Powers street, fronting one hundred feet on south side of Powers street and running back same width to Simpson street. All sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms—One-half cash, balance twelve months time at 10 per cent. interest. Bond for titles given. This November 4, 1877.

MARGARET BELL.
175 nov8...d1 wlt Administratrix.

To whom it may Concern.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that we have commenced suit against the Corporation known as the State Savings Bank of Atlanta, in an action on an account returnable to the December Term, 1877, of the City Court of Atlanta. November 6th, 1877.

JOHN RICE,
MARY C. KIMBALL.
148 nov6...d1aw4w

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "p ws" mar22-dtf

W. G. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
255 july13..dtf

THE NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
CRAIGE & CO., General Dealers, 31 Peachtree Street. Atlanta, : : : Georgia.
The best built. The lightest running. The largest and smoothest finished Every Machine guaranteed of best quality and workmanship. Sold as low as the lowest for Cash, or by monthly payments.
873 mar30..d1y aug31...

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31..d6m fol

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Last chance—N R Fowler,
Boots and shoes—G H & A W Force.
Oysters received daily—Corput's Ice House.
Top buggy at auction—D P Ellis & Co.
Furniture at auction—McMillen & Olcott.
Second hand dictionary wanted—P.
Atlanta and Charlotte Air line Railway.
For guardianship—Daniel Pittman
Norfolk oysters—Corput's Ice House
Tickets for Grady's Patchwork Palace.
Sheriff's sale—Clinton Webb.
Notice of bankruptcy—W H Smyth.
Notice to Daniel L Murray—H H Haynes
The Opium Habit in America Dr S B Collins,
Fish and oysters—Corput's Ice House.
DeGive's Kelley & Leon's Minstrels.
American House, Boston
First Methodist Church—W P Harrison, pastor
Andrews' Bazar—W R Andrews.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.
Rubbers cheap—G H & A W Force.
California pears—Corput's Ice House
Parlor set and sideboard at auction D P Ellis & Co.
Rocky Mountain Paint at auction to day—D P Ellis & Co.
Boots and shoes at auction to-day—D P Ellis & Co.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Alderman at Large.
R. C. MITCHELL.
For Councilmen
First Ward—W. B. BROTHERTON.
Second Ward—J. W. GOLDSMITH.
Third Ward—S. W. DAY.
Fourth Ward—J. H FLYNN.
Fifth Ward—B. B. CREW

6 Dress Shirts for $3 75 at Haas Bros., O. K. Store.
162 oct7...dtf

How to Make Good Bread.
Use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, and you will have no difficulty The substances entering into its composition are perfectly pure, healthy and nutritious.

Re-Opened.
The Saloon formerly occupied by O. L. Pease will be opened by Folsom & Tye on the seventh of this month. The number is 13 Alabama street. We will be glad to see our friends 165 nov7...dtf

We will sell shirts by the half dozen at lowest wholesale rates at Haas Bros., O. K. Clothing Store.
162 oct7...dtf

Buy your Boots, Shoes and Rubbers to-day—and save money—of G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 33 Whitehall street
228 nov10..d1t n top col

Great Bargains in Dry Goods at Sheriff's Sale. Over Fifty Thousand Dollars worth to be sold regardless of their value or cost. Ladies especially invited. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, on Mitchell street, 3 doors from Brotherton's corner, and to continue from day to day till all sold.
A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
203 nov9..d3t

Boots and Shoes
For Gents', Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's wear, cheaper than elsewhere, at G. H. & A. W. FORCE's
228 nov10..d1t n top col

Overcoats, good and warm for $8 50 at Haas Bros., O. K. Clothing Store.
162 oct7...dtf

California Pears at Corput's Ice House. 227 nov10 d3tawtf

Fine assortment of stylish Neck-wear in the city. O. K. Clothing Store.
162 oct7 dtf

Fish and Oysters at Corput's Ice House. 227 nov10...d1t

Nice Dress Suits for at $9 Haas Bros., O. K. Store.
162 oct7 dtf

Norfolk Oysters at Corput's Ice House, 227 nov10...d1t

Oysters received daily at Corput's Ice House at 25 cents per quart.
227 nov10...d3 aw tf

STENOGRAPHIC report of the proceedings of the convention for sale at THE CONSTITUTION office. Price $2.00, sent by mail to any address.

A CARD.
In view of a contemplated change of our firm, (owing to the withdrawal of a partner) we propose to close out our entire stock of ready made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings and garments to order for and below cost in order to wind up the Atlanta branch of our business. With regrets we make this announcement to our numerous friends and patrons, thanking them for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on us for the past thirteen years
Respectfully, EISEMAN BROS.
199 nov8 d1w

Our $3 Dress Shirt we will sell at $13 per half dozen. Haas Bros.
162 oct7..dtf

BAKER'S COD LIVER OIL, LIME, AND WILD CHERRY quickly relieves Throat and Lung diseases, and imparts vigor and new life to debilitated constitutions. Pleasant to taste J. C. BAKER & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
532 oct27...d 4 sat & w 4tc

—How sad that in our daily life we neglect so many things necessary to our being. The man of business with an eye only to his credit in the financial world, the individual of elegant leisure whose only aim is to array himself to the best advantage, the young lady who idly listening to spring's divine harmonies, feels not the approach of disease in the feeling of languor which possesses her—all alike surrender too easily to the advance-guard of disease, when, by a judicious investment in Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, a long array of ills is put to rout. Buy Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, and rid yourself of disorders arising from a torpid liver.
E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Agents in Atlanta.
411 apr25. deowlwly&weowly 1

THE TELEPHONE.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IN THE CITY.

The Great Invention and Its Uses.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called at the large and complete chemical laboratory of Professor William J. Land to see a telephone which he heard was in successful operation between that place and a point nearly

A MILE DISTANT

The professor with his usual courtesy made us at home at once and soon explained the curious operations of this instrument which is creating so much stir in the world of practicality as well as the world of science. The telephone used by Professor Land is of the usual kind now quite common at the north and in some parts of the south. The component parts of the instrument are very simple, and its construction is easily understood when seen, but not so easy to describe The telephone conveys sound to great distances by means of magneto-electricity which passes along a wire between the two points. At each point there is what might be called a sound box, in which words uttered at the other end of the wire are distinctly repeated. The interior of this box contains a common iron magnet which is fitted rather closely into a cavity in the wood. This magnet is arranged so as to pass through a helix or coil of wire. It is a well-known scientific fact that a magnet placed in a coil of wire generates at once a current of electricity, and being withdrawn causes a current of the opposite kind to flow through the coil. The electricity used in the telephone is solely of this kind—that is, it is made in the manner described by a simple magnet and a coil of wire. The wire connects with the wire which stretches between the two points of communication. Just above the end of the magnet and the coil of wire is a thin plate something like the plates used for ferrotypes, but thinner and easier to vibrate. Above this is an opening in the box into which is fitted the speaking tube, used by one who talks through the telephone When words are uttered the thin plate underneath the tube vibrates with the waves of sound and its vibrations affect the magnet and current of electricity underneath. Just here comes in a most curious scientific fact which was

NEVER KNOWN

until the experiments with telephones demonstrated it It seems that the waves of sound coincide exactly with the waves of magneto-electricity and thus are conveyed just as far as the current of electricity goes and are carried with such exactness as to cause the same vibration on the thin plate of the instrument at the other end as were caused by the voice of the speaker on the plate against which he sends waves of sound. This, of course, causes a repetition of whatever is spoken at the instrument in use. Though the waves of electricity travel very much faster than those of sound it seems, that by some strange provision the two exactly coincide at every meeting, that is, every wave of sound falls exactly on a wave of electricity If it were not so the telephone would be an impossibility. It seems that the swift and silent electricity is wrapped around the sound so to speak and flies away with it carrying it safe to the end of the long line of wire where it passes into a box and is unwrapped again and comes out in the form of words as it started.

Prof Land has connected with his telephone quite an improvement in the shape of a call bell by which the attention of a person at his home, where the other end of the wire is, may be attracted. We conversed through the telephone in an ordinary tone and readily obtained an answer at the other end. A pleasant conversation ensued, which we heard with

REMARKABLE PLAINNESS

Prof. Land says that if the wire did not touch trees on the way, a mere whisper could be heard with great distinctness from one end of the wire to the other. He says that when the atmosphere is favorable his wife can hear at home men walking about in the labratory, and can even recognize voices with which she is familiar, though they are not put directly to the telephone Prof Land intends to arrange a telephone between his laboratory and his office in the capitol where he performs the duties of state chemist He wonders why the telephone is not used largely here It is very cheap, and is fast superseding telegraphy in many parts of the country. There is now a telephone in operation between Augusta and Savannah by which conversations are freely carried on. These wonderful instruments must come into general use Every day increases its marvellous powers and multiplies the wondrous tales which stagger the incredulity of one who has no faith in the almost omnipotence of science. Before long we expect to see telephones here as thick as hops. They are inexpensive and as a means of communication they beat the most improved systems of telegraphy even as the locomotive beats the ox-cart. We are for the telephone.

DR. W P. HARRISON.

He Decides to Accept the Chaplaincy of Congress—To Depart on Monday

At last it is settled that Dr. W. P Harrison, of the 1st Methodist church, will leave his charge in this city and go to Washington.

AN EFFORT THAT FAILED.

It will be remembered that some months ago Dr. Harrison received a call to the pastorate of the Mount Vernon church at Washington City. Although the most strenuous efforts were made to get him to accept the call when his congregation in Atlanta rose en masse and begged him to decline it, he hearkened to the latter and the matter was dismissed for the time.

AND NOW ANOTHER TRIAL

is made, though through an indirect channel. It appears that on last Friday Dr Harrison received a telegram from Dr. Felton asking him whether or not he would accept the chaplaincy of the house of representatives, if it could be obtained for him. Dr. H replied in the affirmative, and acquainted the stewards of his church with his decision. At once a gloom was thrown over the whole membership, but it seemed that there was little use in struggling against what seemed to be inevitable. It is said that it was the opinion of its bishops that it was Dr. Harrison's duty to go to Washington and take charge of the Vernon church. That church is a southern Methodist church, but has not taken the high position that it should have occupied Many of the southern members of congress, who belonged to the Methodist church, did not attend it, and it needed a vigorous, highly-cultivated, eloquent man to bring it into the front rank. The friends of the Methodist church, south, such as Senators Lamar, Hill, Gordon, Harris, Bell, and others interested themselves in its welfare, and tried for some time to get Dr Harrison to go to its relief. It is said that President Hayes had agreed that if Dr H. took the church he would attend it very frequently It was well known that the eloquence and magnetic preaching of the doctor would certainly retain whatever audience chance brought it, and would build it up to a proud position. In spite of all this, his congregation in Atlanta kept hoping that he would not go.

THE LAST CHANCE GONE.

It was known, however, that if the chaplaincy was secured he would certainly go. We are afraid there was a feeling of relief when it was announced in the northern press, that there was a sharp contention over the place vacated by Dr. Poisal, and that a dozen candidates were entered, embracing every denomination, and including Mr. Townsend, who was chaplain of the last house. It was thought that perhaps Dr Harrison would be beaten. But on yesterday, the announcement came that he had received the nomination—and a little later came the news that he had been elected He will consequently leave this city and proceed to Washington in a very few days. He will remain in Atlanta merely long enough to close up his affairs, and prepare for his trip He will leave followed by the tears of his congregation.

A WORD ABOUT HIS SUCCESSOR.

It is of course impossible to even guess at his successor. The conference will meet in two weeks and some one will then be assigned to the 1st Methodist church. Dr. Harrison could not have remained in Atlanta longer than next August, under any circumstances as his four years would have then expired, and the rules of itinerancy would have taken him away in any event.

As an event of the esteem in which Dr. Harrison was held as a pulpit orator, it may be said that a gentleman who is not a member of any church, offered to give the stewards of the First Methodist $200 a year as long as Dr. Harrison remained in charge; hoping to thus induce him to remain This would have been paying about $4 a sermon.

It is probable that Dr Harrison will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow.

JANES'S SOLUTION.

HOW THE COMMISSIONER MEETS THE FIGURES OF IMMIGRATION.

He Insists that Georgia is Almost on a Self-Supporting Basis—The Corn and Hog Crop, Etc.

At last we have light upon the vexed question of Georgia supplies The commissioner of agriculture furnished us on yesterday an official statement of the farming operations of the state for the past year. It shows that Georgia has raised more provision crops than ever before, and consequently bought less. We present the statement of the commissioner as he gave it to us:

HAS GEORGIA PURCHASED MORE FARM SUPPLIES THIS YEAR THAN LAST?

This inquiry having been made very often within the last few weeks, the following facts have been obtained from the superintendents of the three roads over which shipments of farm supplies are made into the state Although perfectly satisfied, from information received directly from farmers and merchants, that there had been a considerable decrease, in order to substantiate the reports made to the department by its correspondents, the following information was obtained from the officers of the railroad:

The amount of farm produce brought over the Atlanta and West Point railroad has not at any time been very large A small quantity only came into Georgia during the year ending 30th September, 1877, the quantity was very much less.

A very small quantity of farm produce has, in former years, come into Georgia over the Air Line railroad; but the whole of it has been inconsiderable. A small amount of farm produce brought into Georgia by other roads, was during 1875 76, carried from Atlanta to points in Georgia on this road; but, during the year 1876 77 these shipments have greatly decreased, and are now almost nothing—indeed, very much more farm produce is shipped out of the section of Georgia traversed by this road than is carried into it.

A considerable rush of produce from the west came over the Western and Atlantic railroad in July, August and September of this year—much more than for the same month last year, but it did not stop in Georgia. The great bulk of it was transferred to the Georgia railroad, and went into South Carolina to Charleston and Port Royal, whence it was shipped to northern and eastern ports and to Europe; some was also sold in South Carolina.

These greatly increased shipments over this road during these months above those for the same months last year, were the result of different freight arrangements on northern roads last year and this.

Notwithstanding the greatly increased shipments of western produce over this road during the three months mentioned, above those of the corresponding period of last year, there has, in the aggregate, been considerably less produce brought over it during 1876-7 than in 1875 6, and hence a very much less quantity for consumption in Georgia.

These facts correspond with the reports of the correspondents of this department as published in the supplemental report issued in December, 1876. This report showed that there was ten per cent. more corn raised in Georgia in 1876 than the average of the five years immediately preceding; thirteen per cent. more oats, and twelve per cent. more sorghum

There was eighteen per cent. more pork killed in Georgia in 1876 than in 1875. Ninety-three per cent. of the correspondents reported, also, "a general disposition on the part of the farmers of the state to still further diversify their crops; and to give more attention to raising stock"

Again, in consequence of the mildness of the winter of 1875-6, very large per cent of the pork killed in the state was spoiled, so that the deficiency thus caused had to be supplied by purchase in 1876 There was not only eighteen per cent more pork killed last winter than in that of 1875 6, but none was spoiled.

Again, the merchants and farmers in every section of the state report less corn and meat bought this year than in 1876. The number of hogs being prepared for pork this fall is larger than that butchered last winter. The area planted in corn this year was reported one per cent greater than in 1876 The yield will not be quite so large in consequence of summer drouths in some sections of the state. The crop of oats was smaller this year than last, but the increase in wheat production probably more than compensated for this deficiency. The unusually large area being sown in small grain this fall will supplement the short yield of corn, so that a still further decrease in important ons may be expected next year.

In spite of all the difficulties with which the farmers of Georgia have contended, they have to a large extent accomplished their emancipation from the ruinous effects of the "all the cotton system," pursued for so many years When they reach the point of raising on the farm all the supplies necessary for home consumption, they can produce cotton profitably as a money crop, even at present prices, but not on purchased supplies.

BINION PARDONED.

The President's Clemency to the Unfortunate Book-keeper.

Yesterday a pardon was received in this city for Thomas B Binion and immediately forwarded to him by his friends.

Binion was book-keeper of the Atlanta national bank for several years and one of its most trusted employees. He was discovered in the

MAKING OF FALSE ENTRIES,

whereby some sixteen thousands of dollars of the bank's money had been embezzled. The case was a peculiar one in this that Binion was not known to have realized any practical benefit from his fraudulent acts, but the understanding was that another person, one George Sharp, Jr., of jewelry fraud fame, reaped the harvest of these transactions. Binion was arrested and in November last was tried and

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS

in the Georgia penitentiary. He was turned over to Colonel Tom Alexander and taken to his farm in Greene county. There Binion has remained in comparative ease and freedom, occupied in such clerical work, etc, as the business of Colonel Alexander, the lessee, had to be performed It was to this place that the pardon was forwarded.

We are not able at this writing to state all the facts as to how

THE PARDON WAS OBTAINED

from the president, but Mrs. Binion, the beloved and faithful wife of the unfortunate bookkeeper, has been untiring in her efforts to accomplish it, and has had most substantial aid from her friends. We doubt not that the result is a source of great joy to all concerned.

We learn that Judges Wood and Erskine and District Attorney Farrow would not sign the petition for pardon, and that Gen. Anstell, president of the bank, also declined for reasons. At any rate the president was prevailed upon and the pardon granted as above stated.

The Lingards Last Night.

The Lingard troupe presented at the opera house last night, their last entertainment. The opening play, "The Vestal," is not a gem as a drama, being written in rather tame style, and having in it very little of tragic power.

The leading role of "Opima" was assumed by Mrs Lingard, who did it very well, with the exception of serious objections to her dress. It is hardly historically correct for a vestal, the Roman ideal of maiden simplicity and purity, to appear on the stage behind the blaze of a splendid diamond ring which might make a Fifth avenue belle look with pride at the lilied finger on which it sparkled. Other of the vestals appeared in white kid slippers which are prettier than the Roman sandal, but scarcely so common in those days as now.

Mr Lingard was not in his role as "Vestalpor," the slave, and seemed relieved when he made his last speech on the stage.

Mr Hardie as "Lentulus," did very well, but is rather inclined to rant. His action at the tomb was capital, and was highly applauded.

Mr. Collier as the Pontiff was very good.

The rest of the characters were, as we might say, "so so."

The best part of the programme was the concluding comedy, "Sir Simon Simple," which was very funny and very well played

Mr Lingard as "Sir Simon," was easy and very amusing, eliciting many a hearty laugh from the audience.

The odd character of Mould was done in fine style by Mr. Holmes

"Mrs. Mould" was a most amusing character which Mrs. Preston presented with rare relish.

The entire comedy was well put on and highly enjoyed.

The company is better fitted for comedy than tragedy, and Mrs Lingard did not succeed so well in this engagement as she did a few year ago when she came to see us in society plays and was sparkling and charming as we could wish.

FUSILADE IN FAYETTE

THE CAPITAL QUESTION FULLY ELABORATED.

Speeches Pro. and Con—Fayette Almost a Unit for the Gate City

Court has been in session at Fayetteville during the present week and has been largely attended by the staunch and thrifty people of the county. Among them the capital question was a topic of general discussion and it transpired that there was quite a respectable sprinkling of "Milledgeville men" in the assembly. This was a surprise to the friends of Atlanta in Fayette and they took steps to set forth the issues of the contest and set the people right in the matter

COL. W H HULSEY,

of Atlanta, in attendance as an attorney before the court, was urged to speak and on Thursday, at recess, made a brief but telling speech in the interest of Atlanta. He seemed to appreciate the occasion and most eloquently met the demands upon him. His remarks were calm, logical, well fortified with facts, and often splendid in force and beauty. He fully illustrated every issue in the capital controversy and referred to every argument and sentiment used to delude the people into removal from Atlanta. The speech was well timed and convincing and not only made many changes of votes to Atlanta, but reflected great credit upon the gifted orator.

HON. JOHN D. STEWART,

of Griffin, and one of the warmest truest friends of Atlanta that we know of, also spoke to his old friends and neighbors, giving them a plain, practical and intensely converting speech in favor of Atlanta. He reviewed the question of removal from its inception to its present climax and clearly demonstrated how far greater were the considerations which should move the people to make choice of Atlanta rather than Milledgeville Colonel Stewart has much influence in the county and succeeded in winning over many who only wavered after the speech of Colonel Hulsey. Colonel Stewart did excellent service for Atlanta and she is fortunate in having so able and ready a champion.

COL. JESSE BLALOCK,

of Fayetteville, whose personal popularity and influence are most powerful with his fellow-citizens, followed in a brief speech in favor of Milledgeville He stated the various and oft repeated "reasons" why Milledgeville "is entitled to the capital," and endeavored to show the bad faith that would be shown by refusing it to her. He made a specious but not a strong presentation of his side and could not refrain from giving Atlanta many back-handed licks as he went along. He did not appear to make much impression upon the crowd, which finally grew so thin and lonesome-looking that he concluded to throw up his part of the contract

The speaking was talked abroad in this county and more of it was rumored to be in store. Notwithstanding the raw day on Friday, a goodly number were present at the court house at recess.

SAM. W SMALL,

of THE CONSTITUTION, had arrived and was introduced to the audience by Hon. Rufe Dorsey.

Mr. Small made one of the best and strongest speeches that he has delivered during the campaign. He first briefly recapitulated the pertinent points made for Atlanta on the previous day, and then dashed into entirely new lines of attack and argument. He thoroughly answered, with a startling array of facts and figures, every point made upon Atlanta by her enemies and opponents, and then vindicated her willingness and ability in every way to observe the strictest *bona fides* with the people in this capital matter. When he spoke of the growing necessities of the state and proved them the results of her progress; when he pictured her future and the representative relations that a capital city bore to the influence and fame of a commonwealth, he spoke with strength and fascinating enthusiasm. His peroration in which he repeated the list of great Georgians who championed Atlanta and in which he appealed for the exercise of justice and wisdom in the verdict at the polls, was a piece of finished oratory.

It was conceded upon all sides that the speech had clinched the great majority of Fayette's votes for Atlanta There are those in the county who will vote for Milledgeville, but they are very weak in numbers. But for this week's splendid canvass of the question several hundred votes might have been lost to the Gate City.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—If you desire to attend the best thing of the season, get a secured seat at Phillips & Crew's store for fifty cents, and hear Mr Grady build the "Patchwork Palace" next Thursday night.

—Mr. Beasly, of Magnolia, Ark, is now in this city buying a stock of dry goods, notions, etc. to ship to his place, and says he can buy goods cheaper in Atlanta than he can in St. Louis, Mo.

—The telephone fever has reached Atlanta.

—The Rossini Musical club will give a charming entertainment some time during the month.

—The ladies intend to make the library fair a brilliant success.

—Atlanta should have a Twelfth Night revelry by all means.

—Two weeks from next Thursday is thanksgiving day.

—Roses are blooming as fresh in the city as if the May sun shone upon them.

—To-day is the bonanza of retail merchants.

—Remember the anniversary of the Benevolent home next week. This noble institution deserves every possible encouragement.

—The street committee will devote their labors for the remainder of the year to repairing the main thoroughfares of the city some of which need work very much

—There are many thrifty farmers in Fulton county who adopt the new plan of fewer acres and more skill.

—Decatur has a fine quartette club.

—People living in Kirkwood can come into the city on eight trains a day.

—The Jonesboro wagon train is not yet dead, but continues as lively as ever.

—If you want to hear sugared language listen to a maiden pour out her affectionate caresses on a dear canary.

—The water works are doing nicely and give enough water to supply every possible want of the city.

—The Rev. J. E. Evans, pastor of Trinity church, proposes to preach at 7 p m. Sunday next, on the subject of "Railroads—Prophesied of in the Bible—A Mighty Agency for Good or Evil." Seats to visitors and strangers, who always receive a cordial welcome at this beautiful and comfortable church.

—We are pleased to learn that Prof. W. J. Land, the experienced and able chemist, will, some time in January, deliver a scientific lecture at the opera house. He is now preparing apparatus for the numerous experiments he will introduce.

—Church of Christ, Hunter street, 10:30 a. m and 7:30 p. m. By special request the pastor, Dr. A G Thomas, will preach on Sunday at the morning service on the subject "Sabbath or Sunday." All are cordially invited. Seats free.

—Services of the Reformed Episcopal church to-morrow at Old Library hall as usual Strangers and the public invited

POLICE POINTS.

—Yesterday Recorder Milledge had only one case, and the total receipts of the court were only $1 and costs.

—No state arrests yesterday.

—Thomas Jefferson Childs, the negro shot and captured by Detective Bussey for the murder of Mr Paul Baugh of Pike county, was yesterday carried by his captor back to Barnesville

—Only three or four city cases were made yesterday.

—Patrolman McCreary performed yesterday the fourth marriage ceremony since his connection with the force

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Secretary Nutting of the Y. M. L. A. is alive to the interest of the library fair.

—Yesterday Miss Jennie Stovall, of Athens left the city for her home after a stay of three weeks with her friends here

—Ed. Calloway has a silver watch that was worn by William Penn. It looks like a crab apple.

—Senator Hill went to Washington yesterday.

—Gen. Toombs was the center of attraction at the Kimball house yesterday. He talks as finely as ever.

Experienced Nurses and Physicians give TEETHINA (*Teething Powders*) It Regulates the Bowels and makes *Teething easy*. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds Druggists. 60 oct13..deo12w&wow2m

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

Lively Scene at the Station House.

Yesterday morning there occurred in this city one of the most extraordinary marriages of the season. Ben Holbrooks, a lusty negro of forty and Rachel Knight, a handsome mulatto girl of twenty were arrested on the previous night for grave offenses against the laws of the land.

They saw that the case was going hard with them and determined as they were very fond of each other, to evade any punishment of the law by

MARRYING AT ONCE.

As soon as their determination was signified Major Cook, the station house keeper, sent a mile and a half after Patrolman McCreary, who is well known as one of the most graceful tiers of the matrimonial knot known in these latter days. He is a regular licensed minister of the Methodist church, and has, since he has been on the force, married four couples Mr. McCreary duly arrived, and by this time there was such a crowd collected to

WITNESS THE CEREMONY

that it was necessary to adjourn to the recorder's court room. This apartment was soon quite full. Among those present we noticed Col Thomas, Mr. Clint Taylor, and other influential citizens.

The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Mr. McCreary, and the happy couple seemed to enjoy it very much. The groom was appreciative of the services of the clergyman, for as he handed him the license he slipped in a dollar as the fee for the service Mr. McCreary rendered him and his bride.

After the marriage the couple received the hearty congratulations of some friends who were present, and then went out arm in arm to their home as man and wife before the law.

HOMICIDE IN COBB.

Mr Jenkins Killed in Cobb County by the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff

We learn that on Monday last a Mr Jenkins was shot and killed by either the sheriff or deputy sheriff of Cobb county, at Aker's mill. It is said that the officer was trying to arrest Jenkins, and shot him as he was trying to escape

It was impossible on yesterday to get a coherent and satisfactory account of the matter and we cannot publish the particulars. The two stories that we heard were entirely at variance with each other

Conference of Churches.

The seventh annual meeting of the Central South conference is now in session at the First Congregational church of this city. Churches of Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., Selma and Sand Mountain, Ala., Atlanta, Marietta and Macon are represented by pastors and delegates

Sessions are held at 9 a m., and 2 p. m , in the vestry of the new chapel on Collins street, and at 7:30 p m. in the chapel of Storr's school.

Topics of interest are discussed by leading men of the conference.

To-day the questions of education, church extension, prayer meetings, Sabbath schools and temperance will be considered.

To-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock the ordination of Fletcher Clark, of Selma, Ala , will take place in Storr's chapel. All invited.

The Air Line Railroad.

We call attention to the change of schedule on the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line railway which goes into effect to-morrow. Two daily trains will be run, one leaving here at 6 a. m., and the other at 5 p m. Passengers by the first train arrive in New York at 10:15 on the day after they leave. Passengers by the afternoon train reach New York at 9:35 a m., on the second evening after their departure. This is remarkably fast time between here and New York All the trains on the Air Line are elegantly fitted out and passengers will find every convenience they can wish. Connections are sure and regular and parties going by this route will arrive in New York quick and safely.

False Alarm.

At half past six o'clock last night a chimney burned out on Mitchell street. A few boys yelled fire lustily, and some of the engines started out, but the trouble was soon explained and "no harm done"

A Distinguished Compliment to One of Atlanta's Citizens.

We are informed that Col George T. Fry, on the invitation of the board of managers of the "Lee Monument association," which board is composed of the governor, treasurer and auditor of Virginia, has gone to Richmond as one of a committee of twenty-five ex-Confederates to inspect the different models offered for an equestrian statue of General Lee, now on exhibition in the senate chamber of Virginia. Col. Fry will be gone about five days in discharge of this patriotic duty.

Steamer Sunk.

KEOKUK, November 9.—The steamer Alex. Mitchell sunk. Seventy-five passengers escaped. Two hundred tons of freight were damaged.

The Philadelphia Weavers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The striking carpet-weavers voted not to accept a reduction in wages.

To Neglect Your Teeth
is to slight one of the best gifts of Nature, and to punish yourself. Turn over a new leaf in this respect, and give them a vigorous brushing every day with SOZODONT, which will cure the defects, and render them beautiful white nov6 deod1w&w1t

E. M. Chapman, No. 118 Whitehall street is retailing Kerosene Oil at Fifteen cents per gallon. 49 nov3deod1w

First Methodist Church.

The board of stewards of the First Methodist church will please meet in the pastor's office this (Saturday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. I will be compelled to leave for Washington city on Monday afternoon, and this will be the only opportunity I shall have to meet the board before the session of the annual conference.
W. P. HARRISON, Pastor.
ATLANTA, November 10, 1877.

Cholera-Infantum, Diarrhœa, Eruptions and Sores upon the Skin are Cured by TEETHINA (*Teething Powders.*) For sale by Pemberton Samuels & Reynolds, Druggist.
160 oct16..deod2m&weow2m 2nd

—People of all classes will acknowledge that in this world much depends upon our financial condition, yet not many wisely reflect that our financial condition depends upon our physical. Yet it is even so, for who can labor without health, and who can accumulate money without labor? Hence, the importance of using Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar, which is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Remember you can get a bottle of Compound Honey of Tar for 50 cents.
E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Agents in Atlanta.
411 apr25 deow1y&weow1y 1

Cheaper than daylight! What's the use in sitting in the dark when you can get good Kerosene at T. C. Mayson's, near Opera House on Marietta street, at Fifteen cents per gallon 49 nov3deod1w

Ask Yourself these Questions.
Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowled by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.
349 apr22..deod&weow

Go to John T. Adair's, 48 Decatur street, for Kerosene. Fifteen cents per gallon is all he asks for it. 49 nov3deod1w

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

WEATHER REPORT, NOV. 9, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J REDDING,
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28 821	28 879	28 903	28 897

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
44°	49°	42°	45°	55°	42°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun ... 122
Radiation from the earth during preceding night ... 42°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air: 7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	Evaporation. INCHES	Rainfall. INCHES
98	63	84	80		

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the ... North-West
2 P.M.—Wind from the ... North-West
9 P.M.—Wind from the ... North-West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M. ... Clear
2 P.M. ... Cloudy
9 P.M. ... Clear

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Saturday in the South Atlantic States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, and rising barometer,

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Nov. 9, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—Buying	101	Selling	102
EXCHANGE—Buying at	¼	Selling	par
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95@100
Georgia 7s	108@109	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold.	108@109	Augusta City 7s	85@90
Georgia 8s	[illegible]@112	Savannah City	80@50
Atlanta Water	85@9[illegible]	Macon City	78@80
Atlanta City 7s.	85@90	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	A.&W.P R.R.	110@112
Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage.	98@100	Central R.R. 7s.	98@100
		So. West RR 7s.	98@100
		M.&W. R.R. 7s.	98@100
		W & A R R Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	95@100
STOCKS—			
Georgia R.R.	70@7[illegible]	SouthWes R.R.	75@78
Central R.R.	44@46	Atlanta Str'tRR	85@90
A.& W.P.R.R.	[illegible]		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 9 *Noon*—Stocks slightly lower. Money 5. Gold 102¾. Exchange—long $4 81; short $4 84½. State Bonds higher. Governments firmer.

NEW YORK, November 9.—*Evening*.—Money 6. Sterling 1. Gold 102¾. Governments firm; new fives 6⅝ State Bonds firm.

Stocks lower.

N. Y. Central	10[illegible]¾	Pittsburg	79½
Erie	[illegible]⅜	Chicago & N. W	3[illegible]⅜
Lake Shore	67½	Preferred	64½
Illinois Central	72½	Rock Island	100⅞

Sub-treasury balances: Gold ... $101,630,719 Currency.. $39,478,080
Sub-treasury payments: Interest ... $201,400 Bonds ... $383,200
Customs receipts to-day $307,000.

LONDON, November 9.—Noon.—Erie 9⅝.
2:30 P.M —Consols 96 9 16; Erie 9½.
PARIS, November 9.—2:00 P. M.—Rentes 105f 27½.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Nov 9, 1877

The Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers says; Cotton has been dull, with limited business at rather easier rates, and although to-day, Thursday, the demand increased, last week's quotations are slightly reduced. American has been dull and irregular, but generally declined ⅛d to-day, with more doing There is a steadier feeling at the last named quotations. For sea island the demand continues moderate at unchanged rates. Futures opened quietly and continued so until Wednesday, transactions having taken place at a decline of 3-32d from the previous Thursday's closing rates. Since then, owing to adverse crop accounts from America, they have been in good demand at an advance of 5-32d from the lowest scale.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

NORFOLK, November 9—The cotton exchange report of the condition of cotton in Virginia and North Carolina is as follows: The character of the weather since October 1st has been generally favorable, with complaint in some localities of too much rain during the latter part of the month No frost of any consequence has been reported. The light frost experienced being rather beneficial than otherwise. About half the crop is reported as having been picked, and picking will cease about the first of December. The reported yield will be on an average about ten per cent. less than last year.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9. The crop report for October for Georgia is as follows: Eighty-five reports from 55 counties have been received: The weather the past month has been favorable—not as favorable, however, as last year. Some sections have been visited by heavy and frequent rains. In the most northern sections of the state there has been a light frost, but no damage has been done to the cotton crop. Three-fourths of the crop is picked, and picking will be over generally by the first of December. On light sandy uplands the drought and rust have done their work very effectually, and a very small yield from these lands has been realized, but on bottom lands the yield has been greater than last year, due entirely to the very late fall. The out turn of the state, however, is set down at five to six per cent less than last year, and the quality is much below the average. From Florida, thirty replies from fourteen counties have been received. The weather has not been so favorable as last year for gathering the crop. Very heavy and continued rains have occurred throughout the fall. No frost has fallen in this state. Two-thirds of the crop is gathered and picking will be over by the first of December Portions of this state have suffered from rust and caterpillars, and there is a general complaint of the rotting of bolls from too much wet weather, and not only is the quantity cut off, but the quality has been injured. The yield of the state is estimated at from 8 to 10 per cent. less than last year.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA.

NASHVILLE, November 9.—The following is the October report of the national cotton exchange: From middle Tennessee thirty-five replies have been received. Thirty-two reports the weather very good, three too much rain and twenty-nine more favorable. Thirty-three report frost, but no damage. Two report no frost. Eighteen report that half the crop is picked, and that picking will be finished about the first of December. Ten report a third picked and will finish the last of December. Seven report a fourth picked and will finish the last of January. Six report the yield the same as last year, nine much better—a probable increase of 50 to 75 per cent, sixteen a probable increase of 25 to 30 per cent; some a probable increase of 10 per cent and one a decrease of 20 per cent The acreage is not so large but the yield is much better than last year. From north Alabama 28 replies have been received. Nineteen report too much rain, nine favorable weather, nineteen less favorable than last year, and nine more favorable. Twenty-five report frost, but no damage, and three no frost. Fourteen report half the crop picked, and will finish the first to the 15th of December; fourteen one-third picked and will finish the last of December. Six report the yield 20 to 30 per cent less than last year; seven about the same. Twelve about 25 per cent increase, and three 50 per cent increase. There has been no killing frost. The top crop will be much larger than usual if the weather continues good.

LOUISIANA MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—The national cotton exchange crop report for October is as follows:

From Louisiana, 64 answers from 31 parishes with average dates of the 31st of October, have been received The character of the weather is universally bad; in fact the most unfavorable for gathering the crop ever known. Some report a slight frost with no damage, while a majority state that very considerable damage has been done by the incessant rains and winds causing cotton to rot in the fields The average of the crop picked is about 60 per cent, and picking, with some few exceptions, will be finished about the 15th of December. The yield compared with that of last year is estimated to be 27 per cent decrease, but much will depend on the character of the weather. From Mississippi, 84 reports from 31 counties, average date October 31, have been received. Twenty report the weather fine to the 24th and since that very rainy and unfavorable. Six report the weather fair during the month and eight report it very wet and unfavorable during the month, much more so than last year at the same time. A light frost is reported from some sections but no damage was occasioned Picking has been greatly retarded up to the date of our answer 50 per cent. of the crop has been gathered. Owing to continued rains, picking will not be finished in some sections before the first of January.

The yield will be about 12 per cent. below that of last year, with a favorable season from this time A large majority of the answers report that heavy rain storms have greatly injured cotton remaining in the fields, causing the lint to be beaten out and the bolls to rot.

The report from Arkansas is compiled from 49 answers received from 24 counties, average date October 31st. The weather during the whole of the past month has been very wet and decidedly unfavorable for harvesting, as compared with the same time last year. There was a light frost in some sections during the month, but this occasioned no damage to the crop. Picking has progressed fairly. Up to the date of our answers, 50 per cent of the crop had been gathered and the remainder was expected to be picked by the 15th of December next. The yield up to the present time compares very favorably with that of last year, but heavy and continuous rain, accompanied by storms, have done damage to the crop and much will depend on the weather during the rest of the picking.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 9—The following is the report of the Charleston exchange for October, compiled from 79 replies covering 28 counties: Fifty-two report the weather favorable 19 report from 8 to 15 days wet and the rest of the month favorable, and 8 report unfavorable compared to last year. 37 say more favorable 18 the same and 24 less favorable. There have been light frosts throughout the state, except in a few lower counties, but little or no damage has been done to cotton 27 counties report two-thirds to three-quarters of the crop gathered, and one county one-third gathered With good weather, picking will be finished from the 15th to the 30th of November, except in six counties, where it will be later—say December 15th to 20th. Compared to last year two counties report an increase in the yield of 5 to 12 per cent, and 26 counties a decrease of 10 to 40 per cent. The average of the state shows a falling off of 13 to 40 per cent. The decrease in the yield is attributed to the drought in August. Owing to the late season there is very little stained.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton firm at 9⅝.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY

By wagon	174
Air-Line Railroad	101
Georgia Railroad	127
Central Railroad	[illegible]5
Western and Atlantic Railroad	137
West Point Railroad	331
Total	895
Receipts previously	36,899
Total	37,794
Stock on hand September 1, 1877	223
Grand total	38,017

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	513
Shipments previously	2[illegible],874
Total	24,387
Stock on hand	13,630

ATLANTA COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Receipts to-day	895
Same day last year	1,425
Increase	[illegible]30
Receipts since Sept 1st, 1877, to date	38,017
Same period last year	52,716
Decrease	14,699

BY TELEGRAPH

LIVERPOOL November 9—*Noon*—Cotton firm; middling uplands 6 5-16; middling Orleans 6 11-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 18 200; American 14,000; futures partially 1-32 cheaper; middling uplands nothing below low middlings November delivery 6 5-16 November and December delivery 6¼; December and January delivery 6¼@6 7-32; January and February delivery 6 7-32; February and March delivery 6¼; new crop shipped in October and November per sail omitted 6⅜; sales of the week 53,000 bales; speculation and export 8,000; stock 398,000; American 174,000; receipts 47,000; American 33,000; actual export 6,000; afloat 171,000; American 146,000; sales of American 39,000.

LIVERPOOL, November 9—4:00 P.M.—Sales of American to-day 8,700; middling uplands nothing below low middlings December delivery 6¼.

LIVERPOOL, November 9—5 00 P.M.—Futures closed quiet; middling uplands nothing below low middlings December and January delivery 6¼.

NEW YORK, November 9.—*Noon*—Cotton easy; middling uplands 11½; Orleans 11¼ sales 1,121 bales; futures opened a shade lower but steady:

November	11.00@11.03	January	11 06@11.08
December	10 99@11 01	February	11 19@11 21

NEW YORK, November 9.—*Evening*—Cotton easier; middling uplands 11⅛; middling Orleans 11¼; sales 1,3[illegible]8 bales; net receipts of the week 1,745 bales; gross 3,7[illegible]8; exports to Great Britain 7,275; France 173; continent 1,299. stock 45 703; net receipts to-day 8[illegible] bales; gross [illegible],841; futures closed steady; sales 67,000 bales:

November	11.0[illegible]@11.[illegible]2	March	11.30@11 31
December	10 97@10 98	April	11 44@11 45
January	11.03@11 04	May	11 57@11.58
February	11 16@11 17	June	11.71@11.72

NEW YORK, November 9.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	201,632
Same time last year	2[illegible]3,434
Showing an increase	198
Total receipts to date	998 473
Same time last year	1,18[illegible],[illegible]02
Showing a decrease	244,029
Exports for the week	73,651
Same week last year	92,[illegible]77
Showing a decrease	18,5[illegible]6
Total exports to date	320,258
Same time last year	40[illegible],040
Showing a decrease	75,782
Stock at all United States ports	51[illegible],935
Same time last year	69[illegible],400
Showing a decrease	174,465
Stock at interior towns	72,985
Same time last year	80,366
Showing a decrease	7,381
Stock at Liverpool	398 000
Same time last year	4[illegible]6,000
Showing a decrease	28,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	146 000
Same time last year	1[illegible]7 000
Showing a decrease	11,000

GALVESTON, November 9—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; stock 64,567; net receipts of the week 15,923 bales; gross 16 001; sales 6,919; sales 6,919 exports to Great Britain 5,819; channel 64.

NEW ORLEANS. November 9—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 9¾; stock 156,204 net receipts of the week 53 794 bales; gross 63,361; sales 45,5[illegible]0; exports to Great Britain 4 029; France 4,013; continent 12,474 coastwise 6,985.

MOBILE, November 9—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾@10⅞; stock 34 6[illegible]0; net receipts of the week 17,888 bales; gross 17,890; sales 16,600; exports coastwise 8,424.

SAVANNAH, November 9.—Cotton irregular; middlings 10⅝; stock 78 626; net receipts of the week 37,717 bales; sales 10,553; exports to Great Britain 850; France 3,265; continent 4,076, channel 1,290; coastwise 8,339.

CHARLESTON, November 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; stock 80,133; net receipts of the week 6[illegible],974 bales; sales 10,000; exports to Great Britain 3,[illegible]88; France 2,989; continent 2[illegible]4; coastwise 5,424.

WILMINGTON, November 9.—Cotton market unchanged; middlings 10¾; stock 26,591; net receipts of the week 9,562 bales, sales 7[illegible]8, exports coastwise 602.

NORFOLK, November 9 Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝@10 7-16, stock 30,375; net receipts of the week 27,300 bales; exports to Great Britain 7[illegible]10, coastwise 14,913

BALTIMORE, November 9—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; stock 6,162, net receipts of the week 408 bales; gross 7,506; sales 4,240, spinners 1,275; exports to Great Britain 456, coastwise 2,620.

BOSTON, November 9.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅛; stock 4,[illegible]89; net receipts of the week 5,6[illegible]6 bales; gross 11,653; exports to Great Britain 1,562.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅛; net receipts of the week 591 bales; gross 4,174; exports to Great Britain 353 continent 330; sales 3,279; to spinners 3,089

MEMPHIS, November 9—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; stock 27,660; net receipts of the week 18,0[illegible]2 bales, shipments 12,155, sales 19,500.

AUGUSTA, November 9—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅛; stock 11,161; net receipts of the week 14,727 bales; shipments 13 823; sales 8 838.

SELMA, November 9.—Cotton net receipts of the week 4,763 bales; stock 5,910, shipments 4,094.

MONTGOMERY, November 9 Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 9¾; stock 8,322 net receipts of the week 3,553 bales; shipments 3,030.

COLUMBUS, November 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 9¾; stock 10,126: net receipts of the week 4,654 bales; shipments 1,869, sales 1,891, spinners 53 bales.

MACON, November 9—Cotton steady; middlings 9¾; stock 9,040; shipments 2 913; sales 2,739.

NASHVILLE, November 9.—Cotton active and firmer; middlings 10⅛, stock 2,016; net receipts of the week 2,389 bales; shipments 1,153; sales 2,307; spinners 312.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—18
BUTTER—Choice 25; fair 18@20; country 16@20
POULTRY—Chickens 12½@18. Turkeys 60@90.
BEESWAX—Market weak at 27.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches peeled, 7@9; rough 5¾@4, apples 2½@3½.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—Old 80, new 70.
MEAL—80
GRITS—$4 75.
WHEAT—$1 35@$1 55; seed $1 65@$1 75.
WHEAT BRAN $1 00@$1 10.
OATS—50@55; seed 60@75.
HAY—Timothy $1 10@$1 20; Clover $1 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels 33; tierces none; hhds none.
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75 @$2 00; No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits $1 00@$1 10; No. 3 bbls $9 50 half $5 00; kits 90.
COFFEE—Rio 18@22, Java 30@32.
@11¼.
SUGAR—Standard A 10¾; white extra C 10½; extra C 10¼; yellow 9½@9¾, New Orleans yellows 9½@10½.
FLOUR—Superfine $5 25@5 50; extra $6 25@$6 50; family $6 75@$7 00; extra family $7 00@$7 50; Fancy $7 75@$8 00.
SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 9¾ @10.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 8¼ long clear sides none; shoulders none; rib strips 7¾@8¼.
HAMS—Bulk none. Sugar cured 14
BACON—Shoulders none; clear sides none.
LARD—Tierces kettle 10½ kegs, cans and buckets ¾@12½; refined 10½@10¾
CREAM CHEESE—15.

Dry Goods.

Tickings 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 10½; cambrics 6@7; prints 5½@7½; brown sheetings 7@7½; shirtings 6@7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@15; Domestics, 4-4 7½@8; 7-8 6½@6¾; 3-4 5½@5¾; yarns 85@95.

Tobacco

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch new 35@45; common, sound, 11-inch old 37 47 50 medium, 11-inch, old 50@55; good 11-inch old 55@60; fine 11-inch old 75; Grover's $1 00. Calhoun $1 25 natural leaf $1 00; Durham smoking, assorted, 60

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $7 00@$7 50 bananas, none; apples $4 00@$4 50; oranges $2 50@$3 00; cocoanuts $5 00@$5 50; Raisins, layers, whole, per box new $2 75; old $2 00, raisins half $1 75; quarters 75@90; currants in bbls 10; citron, Leghorn per lb 25@30 figs, selected Elemes drums per lb 17½; dates in frails; prunes, in bbls, lb 14@15.
NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20, Taragona 17½ @20; pecan nuts 15; Brazil nuts 12½@15; English walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

Miscellaneous

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool $1 25
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 10d, $2 90.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins $4 00 @$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted 7@8: green 5; dry salted 11@12
BAGGING—Gunny none; Domestic 2 lbs 12¾@ Domestic 2¼ lbs 12¾ Domestic 2½ lbs 13@13½.
IRON TIES—per bundle $2 50.
POWDER—Blasting $3 90; rifle $6 40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Flour a shade easier; very moderate export and home trade demand; closing quiet; southern flour unchanged. Wheat heavy and ½@1c lower Corn ½c higher; active export and fair home trade; moderate speculative business. Oats ½c better. Coffee, Rio ⅛c lower: more active; cargoes 15¾@19¾ gold; job lots 15½@21¾ gold. Sugar dull and lower fair to good refining 7½@7¾; standard A 9¾@9⅞ Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged: moderate trade. Petroleum steady; refined early delivery 12¾ Tallow steady. Pork active and steady mess $14 25@$14 30. Lard lower; prime steam 8.57½@8 60; chiefly 8 57½. Whisky firm; sellers at $1 10; favorable brands $1 11.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat in good demand and a shade higher: No 2 Chicago spring 1 06¼ a h; November $1 06⅛; December $1 04⅝@$1 04¾; all the year $1 01⅛. Corn active and higher; cash 44⅜; November 43⅛@43⅝; December 4[illegible]⅝. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye firmer at 64 Barley easier at 18⅜. Pork dull and lower at $13 00 cash. Lard dull and a shade lower; cash 8 1[illegible]; November 8 17½@8 20; December 8.00@8 02½; all the year 7.97½@8.00. Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 5¾ short rib sides 6⅝; short clear sides 7⅛. Whisky $1 05½.

Receipts—Flour 12 000; Wheat 67,000; Corn 68,000; Oats 40,000; Rye 4,000; Barley 30,000

Shipments—Flour 12,000; Wheat 45,000; Corn 74,000; Oats 13,000; Barley 10,000.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 3 red fall $1 24½. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 43¼ Oats, No. 2 25½ @26. Rye 55. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork easier: jobbing at $13 37½ for round lots. Lard quiet at 7.90 cash and all the year. Bulk Meats active; shoulders 6 clear rib sides 7; clear sides 7¼ Bacon dull: shoulders 7⅛; clear rib sides 9⅝; clear sides 9¾. Hogs stronger. Cattle demand exceeds the supply. Sheep steady; shippers slow.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Flour easier; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and firmer; red $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady. Oats steady; fair demand. Rye firm; in fair demand at 59@60. Barley steady; in fair demand. Pork firm; new $13 00. Lard steady. Bulk Meats steady. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07 Butter steady and unchanged Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs active and firm: packing 4 65 @4 8[illegible]; receipts 3,800; shipments 5[illegible]5.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats scarce and wanted. Other articles unchanged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAVANNAH, November 9.—Arrived—William, Iris, Equator, Sailed—Bullion, Bella Russell.

CHARLESTON, November 9—Arrived—Pride of Wales, Frank Atwood, San Antonio, Jamaica, J. W. Wilson, Fanny Tracy. Sailed—Santiago, de Cuba, Albatross, Florence.

CARPETS



INTERIOR VIEW OF WM. A. HAYGOOD'S CARPET ESTABLISHMENT
38 and 42 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA ... GEORGIA.
289 oct19...d1y